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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II, NO. 233, BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
0th ,,	Malwa	125000	....	..
17th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan.	10000
31st ,,	India	8000	....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
14th ,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
21st ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt.	3000
28th ,,	Ka'sar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
5th Dec.	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
12th ,,	Persia	8000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..

Tenders leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	8148	15th Oct.	27th Oct
Kirin Maru	B. Tauda	8809	20th Oct.	1st Nov.
Wakasa Maru	K. Hanno	6265	12th Nov.	24th Nov.
Juneo Maru	K. Terada	3785	29th Nov.	11th Dec.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of materials from first sources—

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Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
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Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

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HEALTH LITERATURE
The most up-to-date Science of Health for Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
89/B, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS.
HOMEWARD.
SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about:	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&O	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&O	6545	....	5th Feb.
City of Poona A&O	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&O	9339	15th ,,	17th March
City of Lahore A&O	6947	24th ,,	....
Trafford Hall A&O	6321	....	29th March
City of Manchester A&O	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&O	7500	12th April	14th April
City of Cairo A&O	....	21st ,,	....
City of Benares A&O	6984	....	27th ,,
City of Marseilles A&O	8250	5th May	10th ,,
City of Poona A&O	7474	7th June	....

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	576	891	432	649
London via Marseilles	658	1,021	486	680
Liverpool	605	957	453	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

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KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd

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DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK,
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,
OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
891 Agents.

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Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000
Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

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Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
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payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Post Box 12.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—
FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
LHASA, 2,184 Fri. 2nd Oct. *6 a.m. Direct
LINGA, 2,185 Mon. 5th Oct. 11 a.m. †P. B. D. and C. M.
*Or on arrival of the English Mail steamer.
† Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.
FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERAH.
S. S. "DUMRA." 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 8th October, calling at Karachi, Pasni Muscat. Jask, Henjam, Linga, Koweit, Bushire, and Mahomerah.
FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons on at Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Mahomerah.
FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
A STEAMER to be named later.
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)
Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.
5th October 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Massilia	5091	J Thomson	21st Oct. 1914
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388	....	9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th ,, ,,
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March ,,
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D. R. N. R.	15th April ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April ,,
S.S. Castalia	6388	....	8th May ,,
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.
FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	579	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
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THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ltd.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ... Rs. 19,96,700
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,24,975
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) 10,40,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—
SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

BANKING.

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SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 864

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Every Watch bears our name on the dial which is in itself a
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BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 19,250,000
HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.
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Harbin		Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong		Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu		Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe		New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles		(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
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Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.
JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

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(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
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ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708
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Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or. T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents
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PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., Ltd., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

WANTED.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as CASHIER by a Hindu. First class references. Apply Box No. 545 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2603

EXPERIENCED TUTOR strong in English, will coach up couple of boys. Apply to Box No. 919, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4036

A MIDWIFE, holding an EDEN HOSPITAL diploma, is open to engagements. Apply to Box No. 911 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3992

WANTED ONE CIVIL ENGINEER and TWO GRADUATES, B.A., or M.A. Parsis preferable. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the DEWAN, MORVI STATE. 3975

WANTED—A SMART L. M. & S. wants a PERMANENT POST in a NATIVE STATE. Can join immediately, terms moderate. Apply sharp stating salary to Box No. 913, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3997.

WANTED in the beginning of December 1914, a GRADUATE with Physics and Chemistry and an Undergraduate to teach French. Pay according to qualifications and experience, with prospects. Apply with testimonials to HEAD MASTER, Alfred High School, Rajkot. 2613.

WANTED SITUATION by a young qualified doctor having 10 years experience possessing best testimonials. Charitable Dispensary Preferred. Full explanation with reply. Please write to:—DOCTOR, c/o NIXON & Co., Bombay No. 7. 3970.

WANTED—By a young Mahomedan POST as an ACCOUNTANT on a reasonable salary. Has had over three years' experience in a foreign country, and over two years' experience in Bombay in accounts line. Has passed the usual accountancy examinations with credit. Write to Box No. 917, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4034

WANTED Two ELEPHANTS for Kashmir Darbar. One of these must be a magnificent animal to be ridden on State Ceremonial occasions. Application should be made with a photograph of the animals stating age, height, price and suspicious marks to

THE MILITARY SECRETARY.

To His Highness the Commander-in-Chief of Jammu and Kashmir State.

2608

WANTED an experienced TRAINER of race horses and ponies, one able to ride work preferred, in Rajkot from November 15th, 1914, to March 1st, 1915. Maximum Salary Rs. 500 a month, second class railway fare to Rajkot and second class fare to Station of destination within the Bombay Presidency, after the Races on February 28th, 1915, and furnished tent free. The Trainer will not be allowed to ride at the Meeting.

Apply to THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Kathiawar Race Club, Rajkot. 2602

PUNJAB AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. There is a vacancy in the Chemical Laboratory for one Research Assistant in Agricultural Chemistry. Stipend Rs. 70-7-140, with free quarters. Candidates must be Graduates in Science of some Indian University and preference will be given to one with post-graduate laboratory experience.

Applications accompanied by not more than three recent testimonials, should be submitted to the Professor of Chemistry at once.

PRINCIPAL and Professor of Chemistry, Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur.

2612

WANTED.

WANTED.—Young GENTLEMAN with two years' experience in all branches of MECHANICAL DENTISTRY desires situation in high class surgery, to improve operating, apply to Box No. 916, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4033

WANTED—SITUATION by a young European experienced in Government (Secretariat) work, also Docks, Customs and a fair knowledge of Typewriting, Book-keeping and general office routine. Services available from any date. Apply to Box No. 918, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4035

WANTED—G. I. P. RAILWAY, CABIN CANDIDATES. Applicants must have passed IV Standard, age not under 18 or above 30, pay Rs. 15/- whilst under training, starting pay Rs. 20/- by yearly increments to a maximum of Rs. 35/- as vacancies occur in respective grades. Apply personally to the District TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay, between 12 and 13 hours during week days. 262

WANTED—A really good DRAUGHTSMAN, must be an expert Printer. Pay according to qualifications. Applications must be in writing marked DRAUGTSMAN and should be accompanied by sample printing, and addressed to—

THE CONSULTING SURVEYOR TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

4039 Secretariat, Bombay.

WANTED—NINE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS with Sanitary Surveyor's qualification for the posts of SANITARY INSPECTORS on a monthly salary of Rs. 50/- plus 15 horse Allowance with further prospects for capable men. Apply to the undersigned with particulars of age and testimonials.

N. D. MEHTA, Chief Officer, A. M. Municipal Office, Ahmedabad, 1—10—14

4037

FOR SALE.

FOR THE WAR we have FOLDING BICYCLES in stock.

W. H. THORNS AND CO., 4018 BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10, "A" (foolscap size), absolutely new with accessories. Rs 300, no offers. Apply "B. C." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2496

FOR SALE—ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIEL PUPS; liver and white; born 15th August, from imported pedigree parents; good sporting strain. Either sex. Rs. 50 each.

MAJOR POTTINGER, 4001 Bhuj, Cutch.

FOR SALE BUNGALOW No. 5 North Petty Staff Lines and Bungalow No. 2409 East Street in the cantonment of Poona. Offers to be made to E. S. Duckett East Street Poona, or to HAJI CASSIM LUDHA & Son. Government and Public Auctioners, 30 Main Street, Poona. 3964.

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LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

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TO LET—2ND FLOOR, RAJ MAHAL, Altamont Road. Apply to MIRZA MAHOMED SHIRAZEE, No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 4028

TO BE LET.—Mahableshwar, "WEST LODGE," 4 bedrooms furnished, tiled floors. Available at once for cold season. What Offers? CAPT. WRIGHTWICK, KOLHAPUR. 4032

TO BE LET—A VERY GOOD FLAT in DATOOBHOY MANSIONS on Mayo Road, with Electric lights, fans and lift.

Apply to E. W. FLOWER and SON., House Agents.

Dalal Street, Office Telephone No. 2611, House Telephone No. 458. 3999

NOTICES.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE

NOTICE.

WANTED a HEAD LABORATORY ASSISTANT for the PHYSIOLOGY DEPARTMENT, who can write and speak English—his duties will be the charge and issue of stores, Office correspondence and also work in the Laboratory. Preference would be given to one who can use a Typewriter. Pay Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 60 biennial increment of Rs. 4 per mensem.

Apply immediately to—

L. F. CHILDE, M.B., Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S., 4027 Principal, Grant Medical College.

NOTICES.

MADRAS CORPORATION, INDIA.

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THE PRESIDENT, Corporation of Madras, invites applications for the appointment of a WATERWORKS ASSISTANT to the Special Engineer.

The duties will be to assist the Special Engineer in the design, construction and maintenance of works connected with the water supply Distribution System of the City of Madras, especially cast iron main laying and the installation and working of waste water meters.

The appointment is for two years on a salary of Rs. 450 per mensem. An allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem will be paid to the officer appointed so long as he maintains and uses on the work a first class motor bicycle in good running order. No other allowance of any kind will be made.

The successful candidate will be required to sign a two years' agreement to be prepared by the Corporation.

Leave will be granted on full pay to the extent of one month for every eleven months of active service.

Applications will be considered only from candidates who have had experience in the design laying and maintenance of water pipe distribution systems, including detection and prevention of waste by waste water prevention meters, stethescopes and other means.

Applicants must not be more than 35 years old and copies of certificates of age, testimonials and medical certificate of fitness must be enclosed with the application, which must reach the President not later than 21st October, 1914.

The President reserves the right of rejecting all applications without giving reasons.

The officer appointed will be required to commence his duties in Madras not later than 4 weeks after he has received notification of the acceptance of his application.

Applications must be in writing and should be sent to the President in envelopes superscribed "Waterworks Assistant."

J. W. MADELEY, Special Engineer.

Special Works Dept., Napier Park, Madras, 30th September, 1914.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the estate and credits in the name of TRIKAMLAL MAGANLAL PAREKH, late of Bombay Jharola Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, widower, an accountant, residing at Tamba Kanta, outside the Fort ..... Deceased.

DALSUKHRAM MAGANLAL PAREKH of Bombay Jharola Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk, residing at Tamba Kanta, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-ninth day of September in the year of our Lord. One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 29th day of Sept., 1914.

Messrs. HIRALAL & Co., 4030 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE JALGAUM COTTON GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 29th day of SEPTEMBER, 1914, presented to the said High Court by LAKHMIDAS BHAGWANJI KESHAVJI and GOMTIBAI, widow of BHAGWANJI KESHAVJI, both of Jalgaum Bania, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Jalgaum in the District of Khandesh contributories of the said Company and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the said High Court on the 7th day of NOVEMBER, 1914, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the above Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the above Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated at Bombay, this 1st day of October, 1914.

DASTUR & Co., Attorneys for the Petitioners, Ismail Building, 4008 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the ADEN PRIZE COURT has empowered the COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, BOMBAY, to give delivery of British and Neutral cargo imported by the steamers FRANZ FERDINAND, WARTENFELS and LINDENFELS to consignors on a Bond of Indemnity, and to receive claims of shippers of the goods in detail through the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, for adjudication by the Court. Freight if not paid will be recoverable, as also Customs and Dock dues and other charges leviable. Cargo belonging to Enemy subjects or consigned to Enemy ports will be detained pending orders of the Court.

2. In order to recoup the charges incurred in the discharge and delivery of the cargo an extra fee equal to the Dock wharfage fee in the case of goods landed in the Docks, or the Bunder wharfage fee in the case of goods landed at Bunders, will be levied in respect of each consignment. These fees will be collected by the Port Trust on behalf of Government along with other Port Trust charges before delivery of the goods at the Docks or Bunders is permitted.

3. A copy of the form of the Indemnity Bond will be supplied on application to this Office.

R. F. L. WHITTY, Collector of Customs.

Bombay Custom House, 2nd October, 1914. 4029

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra, Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

TIME TABLE.

Down Northern Express.		Stations.		Up Northern Express.
1,2,3. H. M.				1,2,3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
21.22	Arr.	Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep.	7.35
20.37	,,	Muttra	,,	8.45
23.20	,,	Delhi	,,	6. 0
5.48	,,	Bhatinda	,,	23.43
7.18	,,	Ferozepore Cantonment	,,	22.12
8.56	,,	Lahore Cantonment West	,,	20.32
11.17	,,	Wazirabad	,,	17.50
14. 0	,,	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	,,	14.54
12.49	,,	Jhelum	,,	16.13
15.50	,,	Rawalpindi	,,	13.32
16.10	,,	Nowshera	,,	9.47
20.13	,,	Peshawar Cantonment	,,	8.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down Northern Express.*		Stations.		Up Northern Express.*
1,2,3. H. M.				1,2,3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
23.20	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	6. 0
1.28	,,	Meerut Cantonment	,,	2.11
3.27	,,	Saharanpur	,,	23. 5
7.26	,,	Cantonment †	,,	21. 8
8. 0	Dep.	Am	Arr.	20.45
10.30	Arr.	Kalka †	Dep.	19.30
			Arr.	18.40
		Simla	Dep.	13.10

*A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express trains between Bombay and Ambala.

†Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.

NOTE.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON, General Traffic Manager

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of NARAYEN SADASHIV RAO of Bombay Pathare Prabhu, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at No. 235, Kalbadevi Road, deceased who died on the 29th day of October, 1912, and whose Will was proved by Mr. BALAJI GANPAT RAO of same place and caste and residing at No. 235, Kalbadevi Road, one of the Executors therein named on the 18th day of July, 1913, are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts or claims to the said Executor at the Offices of the undersigned his Solicitors on or before the 20th day of October, 1914, and Notice is hereby also given that after that day the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Narayen Sadashiv Rao, deceased, amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 3rd day of October, 1914.

NANU HORMUSJI & Co., Solicitors for the said Executor, 89, Meadows Street, Fort, 4031 Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following work and they will be received by the undersigned till 12 noon on the 21st October, 1914:—

1. Certain items of Earthwork in mile No. 63, Chainage 3,30,300 to 3,32,640, approximate value of work, Rs. 30,000.

2. Blank forms of tenders and specifications for work to be done can be had at the office of the undersigned at Malsiras during office hours on all working days on payment of Re. 1 up to and including the 20th October, 1914.

3. The sum of Rs. 300 in currency notes should accompany each tender as earnest money.

4. The final authority to sanction the tender will be the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Bombay, whose decision will be final and no reason will be assigned for accompanying or rejecting any tender.

S. B. TYABJI, A. M. I. C. E., Ag. Executive Engineer, Malsiras District.

Malsiras, 23rd September, 1914. 4038

NOTICE.

No. 6520.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY CASTLE, 8th SEPTEMBER, 1914.

WHEREAS it is proposed, under the provisions of Section 14 of Bombay Act VI of 1863, to establish TWO STANDS for PUBLIC CONVEYANCES on Mathew Road, one for TEN VICTORIAS by the side of the wall of Sandhurst Bridge, and the other for TEN MOTOR TAXI-CABS on the side of the cast iron railings of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

Now therefore it is hereby notified that any objection or suggestion which may be received in writing by the COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, or SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, from any person with respect to the establishment of the said stands on or before the first day of November, 1914, will be duly considered.

(Sd.) A. F. KINDERSLEY, 4026 Under-Secretary to Government.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY.

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.

(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT.

Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.

53, Medows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers beg to inform the public that they will on and from the 6th instant sell Horses, Carriages, Motorcars, Bicycles, at Rampart Row (near the Church and behind the Royal Museum) near the offices of Messrs. VOLKART BROS. ON EVERY TUESDAY, at 2-30 p.m., S. T.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell TO-MORROW TUESDAY the 6th day of October at 3 p.m. (S. T.) a lot of furniture and the following at their rooms No. 53 Meadows Street Fort, (next to Messrs. Tarachand Parasram Jewellers).

At 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Rooms.

A lot of assorted furniture.

A lot of candlesticks by Sherwood and Sons.

A lot of Hink's hurricane lamps.

A quantity of gas fittings and globes &c. several safes by Milner and others.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

1 handsome strongbuilt rubber-tyred Canoeshaped Landau by Windower.

1 handsome strongbuilt rubbertyred Canoeshaped Landau by Windower 2 wheel cabriolette.

1 handsome waler in harness.

1 chestnet arab horse in harness.

1 glass fronted second hand miniature brougham.

1 second hand vis-a-vis.

1—2 cylinder, 3 seated 9 H. P. Star Motor Car with hood, lamp &c. complete.

N. B.—Carriages and horses will be sold at the space near the Church behind new Museum on Rampart Row close by the offices of Messrs. Walkart Bros.

MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th October, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

General Manager: Mr. James McGrath.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN PRESENTS

THE BANDMANN OPERA Co.

To-Night! To-Night!!

Monday & Tuesday, October 5th & 6th

For the first time in Bombay

The Great Terpsichorean and Spectacular Revue

"STEP THIS WAY"

by arrangement with Messrs. Wilmot, Darewaski & Rolls including

"THE TANGO"

Wednesday, October 7th,

Revival of the popular success

"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI."

Thursday and Friday Oct. 8th & 9th.

For the first time in Bombay.

Mr. George Edwardes Gaiety Success

"THE GIRL ON THE FILM."

Saturday, October 10th.

With New Scenery & Effects

"THE ARCADIANS."

For the convenience of our Patrons a special late service of Trams from Bori Bunder to all parts, has been arranged at the finish of the performances.

PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

After 6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Prices: Boxes Rs. 40, 30, & 15.

Stalls Rs. 5. Dress Circle Rs. 5 & 3. Sofas (3 people) Rs. 15.

Pit Stalls Rs. 3 & 2, Gallery Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, half price to Pit Stall and Gallery.

WAR "The European War at a Glance" tells complete history of each Power, cause of conflict, fighting strength and all statistics Everybody should know these facts about the greatest war of the world. Send one anna stamps for further particulars.

THE BEAUTY SPECIALITY Co., LAHORE.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. ***To-Night!*** Tel. No. 127

A Powerful Drama in Three Parts.

THE

GREAT PYTHON ROBBERY

A thrilling Detective Story full of Hairbreadth Adventures and Exciting Deeds that will absolutely astound the audience by their daring.

SEE

THE GREAT LEAP FROM AN ÆROPLANE ON TO THE TOP OF A MOVING EXPRESS!

ANIMATED CARTOONS.

SERIES No. 7.

Some more typical, topical pictures.

DON'T MISS THIS WEEK'S COMICS!

***3 Shows Nightly*—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.**

Saturday & Sunday. } Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

WAR FUND DANCE

Under the Patronage of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon.

Y THE

B. E. S. EX-STUDENTS

AT THE

TOWN HALL

ON FRIDAY, OCT. 9TH, 1914.

TICKETS:

On Gentleman and two Ladies) Rs. 3-0.
One Lady ... ... „ 1-8.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform „ 1-8.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:

MR. T. M. EVANS, Headmaster, B. E. S. High School, (*Chairman*)
MR. A. L. GRINSELL, (*Hon. Treasurer*)
MR. H. N. ROBBINS, (*Hon. Secretary*).

AN AFTERNOON CONCERT

IN AID OF THE WAR FUND

will be given by the Pupils OF THE

JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL

On October 10th 1914 at 5 p.m.

IN THE

Y. W. C. A. HALL.

Tickets may be obtained At the School or the

Y. W. C. A.

Reserved Seats Rs. 2.
Unreserved „ Rs. 1.

A GRAND STAR ATTRACTION OF

To-Night

A HIGHLY SENSATIONAL FILM

A Picture that will convey the most vivid idea of Realism.

Sensational action Surpasses any film yet Portrayed.

This nice film will be seen

AT THE

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

Commencing To-Night.

Every Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinee 5-15 to 6-45; and 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 10-45 to 12-15 (S. T.)

SANDHURST ROAD,

Telephone 1265

GWALIOR RACES.

With the sanction of the

STEWARDS WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB

And with the approval of

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH SCINDIA,

the Gwalior Autumn Meeting 1914

Is ABANDONED owing to the war

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BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan	Manila
Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 100,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent
Post Box No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
49, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

62, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000
Head Office Grace Church Street London E. C

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND

Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

SAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

Above medicine can be had at Messrs KEMP and Co. Ltd., Bombay

REASONABLE OFFERS & CASH ON DELIVERY.

Gentlemen proceeding Home or Abroad.

Wishing to dispose of their furniture and effects such as glass and porcelainware silverware furniture, piano, horses and carriages, nic-nacks, garden &c &c. should apply to the undersigned for reasonable offers and prompt cash on delivery. Advances paid on the same.

SURPLUS STOCK & JOB LOTS OF

English and Continental firms Manufacturers' Agents &c. purchased at reasonable offers.

HARDINGE & Co.,

67, Meadow Street, FORT.

DR. C. S. MARDEN'S]

INSPIRATIONAL

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Doctor Marden's books of Inspiration and Self-Help are famous the world over and are praised by men and women in every station of life—from the toiling clerk to the ruler of a great nation. The reason is that each reader finds in them much that is personally useful and helpful.

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"Packed as it is with sensible, practical counsels this volume can be cordially recommended to stimulate and encourage young men starting out in business life."—Brooklyn Times.

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PEACE, POWER AND PLENTY.
HE CAN WHO THINKS HE CAN.
BE GOOD TO YOURSELF.
EVERY MAN A KING.

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KALBADEVI: BOMBAY

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Iron Founders & Tile Manufacturers.

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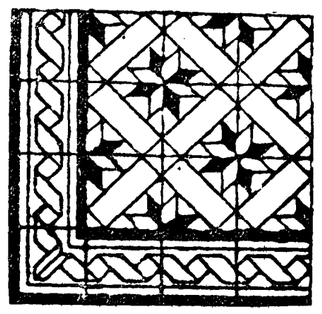

LARGE STOCK IN HAND.

PLEASE ASK FOR ILLUSTRATED TILE CATALOGUE.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

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ESTABLISHED 1797.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO. LTD

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BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

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WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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WORLD MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated in England.

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting

Fire, Marine and Accident business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

General Agents

GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 3rd October 1914 was 30.[illegible] inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased, by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Days of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on sill.
	Oct	h m	ft. in	Oct.	h. m	ft. in
S	3	m 10 50	27 1	3	m 4 3	17 11
	11	11 9a	27 4		4 53a	16 6
Sun	4	m 11 16	27 0	4	m 5 4	17 11
		11 50a	27 7		5 19a	16 1
M	5	m 11 41	26 11	5	m 5 33	18 0
					5 44a	15 11
Tu	6	m 0 20	27 9	6	m 6 1	18 8
		0 5a	26 9		6 8a	15 11
W	7	m 0 49	27 7	7	m 6 29	18 8
		0 29a	26 5		6 51a	16 1
Th	8	m 1 18	27 4	1	m 6 57	19 3
		0 54a	25 11		6 55a	16 5
F	0	m 1 48	26 10	9	m 7 26	20 0
		1 21a	25 3		7 22a	16 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise	Sunset
3 (Saturday)	6h. 30m.	6h. 26m.
4 (Sunday)	6h. 30m.	6h. 26m.
5 (Monday)	6h. 30m.	6h. 25m.
6 (Tuesday)	6h 31m.	6h. 24m.
7 (Wednesday)	6h. 31m.	6h. 23m.
8 (Thursday)	6h. 31m.	6h. 22m
9 (Friday)	6h. 31m.	6h. 21m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter Sept. 12th, 11th 18 3m. p m. New Moon 20th, 3h. 9-3m. a.m. Perigee 21st, 0-0h, p.m. First Quarter 26th 5h. 33-3 p.m. Full Moon, Oct. 4th 11h 28 9m.a.m. Apogee, 6th ,10th. p.m

THE ARCHBISHOP OF MADRAS.

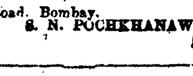
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 3.

The Archbishop of Madras, in a letter to his clergy and people written from Holland, says that his Grace is now restored to health.

S-V-R PENS
(SUAVITER)

BRITAIN'S BEST GOLDEN METAL PEN



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PAID UP CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS: are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

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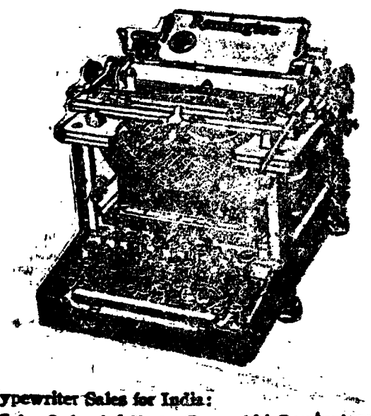
Act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

RECENT REMINGTON RECORDS.



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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct.. 4.

The disturbed conditions in the Bay have intensified, and a storm probably exists to the west of Diamond Island. The monsoon has been more active in the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and the Bombay Deccan, and local in upper Burma, south-east Madras, and the Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in east Rajputana, west coast of the Peninsula, south Hyderabad and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy two inches, Rangoon five, Bassein and Diamond Island one-and-a-half, Toungoo one, Minbu, Raichur and Bangalore one and a half, Salem three, Bellary two, Masulipatam one-and-a-half.

Forecast:—An increase of rain on the Arakan coast and in Upper Burma.

Earthquake Report.—Two shocks were recorded on the Simla seismograph during the past twenty-four hours; the second, beginning at three hours forty-four minutes this morning, being one of considerable intensity at its origin, about two thousand five hundred miles away.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 3RD OCTOBER 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 3rd October 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the north-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.75in. of rain, Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is in defect in Central India west, north Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa reports 1.65in. of rain. Skies are clear or very lightly clouded.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 0.30in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the north Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar and Poona have had 0.13in. each. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been fairly general though light in the north Bombay Deccan, local on the west Coast of the Peninsula and the north Madras Coast and in Mysore and Central India West, while isolated showers have occurred in the Central Provinces.

Some showers may occur on the Coromandel Coast and in Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 3rd of October 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of Prec. 24 hours.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Atmos. dity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total 1st Jan. to date.	Variation 1st Jan. to date.
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	—0.01
Do. (2nd)	89.5	77.2	64	..	0.00	0.72
Jask	95.8	80.0	89	..	0.75	
Muskat	101.1	82.8	63	..	0.53	0.86
Do. (2nd)						4.85
PUNJAB—	100.2	70.4	42	..	9.58	0.51
Multan	..	63.1	64	..	22.98	4.03
Rawalpindi	96.0	68.2	66	..	19.16	..
Lahore	98.8	67.4	62	..	18.26	9.78
Sirsa	91.7	66.3	79	..	32.26	5.68
Ambala	93.8	72.8	59	..	29.18	
Delhi						4.49
UNITED PROVINCES—	95.7	71.8	69	..	28 92	0.46
Agra	94.9	69.5	78	..	23.92	—0.99
Mainpuri	97.1	72.2	43	..	24.86	—4.34
Jhansi	93.8	71.7	66	..	28.33	1.50
Cawnpore	95.6	71.5	63	..	26.16	
Allahabad						2.17
SIND AND RAJPUTANA:	99.1	67.8	66	..	4.43	0.72
Jacobabad	88.0	74.7	78	..	6.85	—0.13
Karachi	93.0	70.4	64	..	18.74	2.26
Ajmer	97.2	67.0	55	..	23.97	—1.48
Jaipore	95.0	72.0	65	..	24.64	
Kotah						
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—	94.6	71.0	72	..	11.25	—2.06
Bhuj	87	270	73	..	17.16	3.48
Dwarka	86.3	74.3	78	..	27.17	10.11
Veraval	91.1	71.5	77	..	31.48	8.97
Rajkot	89.2	74.2	80	..	39.10	19.43
Bhavnagar Para	90.5	76.3	83	..	57.65	18.15
Surat	91.5	74.6	69	..	39.72	10.86
Ahmedabad	92.4	71.6	73	..	26.58	3.37
Deesa	97.9	65.5	70	..	29.15	2.08
Neemuch	85.7	66.6	68	0.75	26.39	—4.12
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	89.9	67.9	56	..	47.21	—3.66
Jubbulpore	92.8	71.5	53	..	33.11	—10.34
Saugor	90.4	70.2	60	..	43.88	—1.84
Hoshangabad	92.1	69.2	8-1	1.65	31.08	3.55
Khandwa	93.4	69.7	75	..	26.64	—1.92
Akola	91.0	70.4	66	..	31.83	2.43
Amraot	91.6	71.1	63	..	29.82	—3.84
Nagpur	89.9	72.4	82	..	45.74	—12.20
Chanda	89.7	71.6	71	..	41.43	—3.01
Raipur						
KONKAN—	89.3	79.2	87	..	31.26	12.22
Bombay	86.7	75.9	77	1.02	12554	29.34
Ratnagiri	86.4	74.6	93	0.30	41296	26.62
Mormugao	86.7	74.0	86	..	14405	31.63
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	88.7	71.7	77	..	27.21	7.96
Malegaon	89.1	69.0	84	0.13	26.27	—1.48
Ahmednagar	88.1	69.6	83	0.13	29.44	8.33
Poona	92.5	70.1	66	..	24.13	0.70
Sholapur	89.7	69.5	86	..	13.76	—1.54
Bijapur	84.8	65.5	78	..	19.09	40
Belgaum	88.6	69.8	73	..	5.71	0.57
Aurangabad	89.7	73.1	78	..	33.56	17.31
Nizamabad (Indur)	90.6	73.4	81	..	49.32	14.92
Hyderabad						
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—	85.5	78.3	86	0.55	13527	25.72
Mangalore	86.9	77.9	87	..	42.17	8.66
Calicut	90.0	74.7	85	0.01	73.21	0.34
Cochin	86.7	75.6	91	0.06	22.30	0.63
Colombo						
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	..	..	..	1.3	..	0.58
Bellary	95.0	71.8	76	0.0	11.83	—0.32
Guddapah	94.5	75.9	68	..	16.84	2.75
Madras	90.3	75.8	70	..	19.42	—4.72
Bangalore	87.8	66.1	81	0.26	15.56	—1.94
Coimbatore	92.6	69.4	76	..	3.968	—4.21
Trichinopoly	92.8	75.2	68	..	7.847	0.47
Nagapatam	91.8	78.1	71	..	11.	

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

Government Observatory, Colaba,
Bombay, 2nd October 1914.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.824 inches
Temperature of Air	84 0 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78 7 "
Dew Point	76 8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.793 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	1.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	89 3 "
Minimum do. do.	79.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,E,WNW,NW,NNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	125 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 inches.
Total fall during month	0.00 "
Total fall during year	31.43 "
Diurnal fall of rain on 10 a.m. 2nd October	0.00 "

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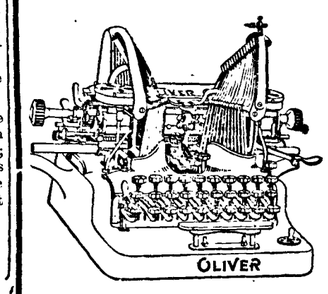

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ETC. ETC.

FREE Stores Price List ON REQUEST.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, October 2nd.

	Bales.
Cotton Sales	4,300
Imports	9,405

Liverpool, October 3rd.

	Bales.
Cotton Sales	3,500
Imports	1,050

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Oct. 2nd.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	2,000
" Forwarded	34,000
" Imports	22,000
" Stock	815,000

Bombay 3rd October 1914 1 p.m.

London, Oct. 2nd.

Three Months Bills	3⅛
Day Int rest	1⅜
White Java	24
" Afloat Oct.	22
Selected Copper	57
Coal	9/9
White Wheat Karachi	44/6
China	10,000
Handings	1,829
Deliveries	3,241

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, October 3rd.

Total in Sight	880,000
Total Sales	24,000
East Indian Sales	1,000
Total Export	1,00
East Indian Stock	78,000
East Indian Forwarded	900
East Indian Actual Export	500
American Afloat	48,000
East Indian Afloat	8,000
Total Afloat	66,000

London, October 3rd.

Cocoanut oil Oct.-Dec.	42
Copra	23⅝
Cocoanut buyers	29/6

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York Oct. 1st.

Silver	52⅝
Shellac	15

Bombay 3rd October 1914.

London, Oct. 1st.

Calcutta Linseed Paid	46

New York, October 2nd.

	Bales.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	369,000
" " at Interior Ports	338,000

London, Oct. 2nd.

Calcutta Linseed Oct.-Nov.	45/9

Bombay 3rd Octob r 1914 11-30 a. m.

(Liverpool telegram unreceived)

BUREAU REPORT.

New York Oct. 2nd.

The United States Department of Agricultural gives the average condition of the crop as 73.5 per cent.

CONSOLS.

London, October 3rd

The Stock Exchange have resolved that the Consols for August, September and October accounts to be settled on 18th November. The November account on the first December. Ordinary accounts upto 14th October to be settled 18th November. Those for 29th October, 12th and 26th November to be settled on 1st December.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, 3rd October 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet and rates are unchanged. There is little business doing.

Quotations—

BANKS SELLING—	s.	d.
T.T. ready	1	3 13/16
D.D. mail	1	3⅞
T.T. forward Dec.	1	3 27/32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready	1	4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4⅛
60 d/s Japan	148	

BULLION.

The local market for silver is quiet but steady with a small business doing in ready bars. Rates are unchanged.

Quotations—

	Rs. a. p.
English bar gold	25 10 0
Sovereigns (dragons)	15 0 0
Bar silver ready (ium duty)	74 6 0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 1st October 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway	17*	20,057
B. B. & C. I. Railway	39	47,026

* Boxes and Bars.

COTTON.

The first Ginners' Report of the U. S. Ce sus Bureau has been received by the mail, giving the number of bales ginned up to 1st September from the new season's growth as 475,000 bales as compared with 794,000 bales to same date last season. The chief falling off is in the figures for Texas, which show only 264,000 bales ginned against 656,000 last year, and this fully accounts for the net falling off in the total ginnings. By the mail we also hear that the receipts at the U. S. Ports from the 1st August to 11th September total 119,000 bales against 587,000 bales for the corresponding period last year. The season now commences on 1st August. The Ginners' Report and the receipts above given are, however, no criterion of the ultimate yield of the corp, which, from all accounts, promises to be a very large one. It should be remembered that the present season is an exceptional one owing to the war, and the crop is not being marketed early.

In the local market we have no change to report. Business below the fixed rates for forward contracts is impracticable, and there are no buyers at these prices.

For ready cotton there is some enquiry from Japan shippers and local mills are buying quietly.

Quotations:—Nominal.

	Rs.
Good Broach	205 March.
F. G. Bengal	135 January.
Fine Khamgaon Akola	170 January
Fine Khandeish	155 January.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

These markets continue dull with very little business doing. Ready Linseed is Rs. 4-6-0 B.T. and ready Castorseed Rs. 5-8-0 R.T. Ready White Karachi Bangla Wheat is selling at Rs. 6-10-0 R.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	965 Bales.
Wheat	5,319 Cwts.
Linseed	1,453 "
Rape, Rai etc	Nil "
Gingellyseed	Nil "
Poppyseed	176 "
Groundnuts	32 "
Castorseed	1,030 "
Rice	1,572 "
Myrabolams	Nil "
Cottonseed	1,581 "
Mowraseed	96 "
Gram	3,233 "
Jowar	Nil "
Maize	Nil "
Barley	1,004 "

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have sent us the following weekly circular issued by them on September 10:—

GOLD

The following receipts have been reported by the Bank of England:—

September 3rd, £618,000, in bar Gold.
September 3rd, £200,000, in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
September 4th, £14,000, in bar Gold.
September 4th, £41,000, in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
September 7th, £50,000, in bar Gold.
September 7th, £134,000, in U. S. A. Gold Coin.
September 8th, £79,000, in bar Gold.
September 9th, £55,000, in bar Gold.

No withdrawal was made for abroad, bu a sum of £3,000,000, was set aside yesterday on account of a Currency Note Redemption Account on behalf of H. Treasury.

The net efflux during the week is therefore x1,809,000.

The net import of gold into India for the month of August, 1914 was approximately £6,300.

During the first eight months of this year the total import of gold bullion and coin into this country was £47,631,335, and the total export £29,325,256, making the net import £18.306,079. This compares with a net import of £15.556.485, in the corresponding months of 1913.

As a matter of fact, the net addition to the gold reserves of this country is much larger than the net import, for substantial amounts purchased by the Bank of England, and held in Canada and South Africa, should be taken into account.

Mr. W. L. Graham, ta the annual meeting of the Share-holders in the Bank of Bombay—held after the outbreak of war—gave a review of the state of affairs, which conveyed the impression that India was in a prosition to deal satisfactory with the financial crisis connected with t at event.

Mr. Graham drew attention to the abundant rainfall with which India has been favoured, and the excellent prospects awaiting the growing crops.

He also pointed out that the balance in the Presidency Banks had never been so large. Although specially heavy withdrawals from the Banks had recently taken place, owing to an organized combination of schroffs and money-lenders to convert notes and currency into sovereigns for the purpose of retailing the latter at a profit, the undesirable practice has been brought to an end by the action of the Government in stopping the further issue of gold from the Currency Department.

The Government used its undoubted right to prevent currency being made the sport or plaything of speculators, whilst, at the same time, it was prepared to meet a legitimate demand to discharge external liabilities by offering for sale bills payable in gold in London, where an ample supply was available in the Currency, beside that in the Gold Standard Reserve.

SILVER.

The tone of the market has somewhat improved.

The cause has been a reduction in the amount of supplies coming forward from America, rather than an increase in the urgency of demand which continues to be confined principally to the requirements of coinage.

The cause of the market has somewhat

The cause has been a reduction in the amount in the urgency of demand which

No business has been reported in forward silver.

With regard to the trade demand, we hear on expert authority that "Silver is practically a drug in the market, and until shipping freights are again more normal, we do not look for a stir among the silversmiths."

The total import of silver since the beginning of the year is only 60,420,385 ozs., as compared with 79,561,836 ozs during the similar months of 1913.

A shipment of £28,000 has been reported from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The quotation to-day is one penny higher than that fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

September 4, 24 cash no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

September 5, 24 1/4, cash no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

September 7, 24 1/2, cash no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

September 8, 24 15/16, cash no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

September 9, 24 15/16, cash no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

September 10, 25, cash no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week 24, 604, cash no qiotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
German Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

IMPERIAL RELIEF FUND.

WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 145,754 per Major F. de B. Hancock, Administrator, Porbandar State, 6th instalment:—Ba Shri Kunverba Saheb, Virpurwalla, Rs. 101, sum under Rs. 10, 15; Mr. Mathuradas Gooculdas Rs. 3,000; Jetalsar Branch, Kathiawar, per Mrs. Oldfield, Rs. 1,412; Mr. E. A. Goll, Rs. 200 and Victory, Rs. 7; total, Rs. 149,989.

The Textile Manufacturing Co., Ld., 5 bales bleached material for 10,000 hospital bandages.

Clerks of the Kohinoor Mills, 187 yards long-cloth.

Mrs. Cooke, 3 pillowcases.

Rajkot Branch, per Mrs. Bladen, 3 dressing gowns, 12 sweaters, 12 sheets, 10 pillowcases, 2 doz. pairs socks, 2 doz. handkerchiefs, etc.

Junagadh Branch, per Mrs. Rendall, Shirts Vests, Dressing gowns, etc.

Kolhapur Branch, per Mrs. Wodehouse, 18 flannel shirts, 5 doz. pillowcases, 8 linen bags, 12 nightingales, 9 doz. handkerchief, 3 suits pyjamas, 12 orderly aprons, etc.

Mrs. Brook Fox, Junagadh, 5 white shirts and night dresses.

Messrs. M. B. Thakur & Co., 3 large and 7 small packing cases, for Indian Troops' gifts.

Mr. A. D. Butler and Mrs. Rendall, Junagadh; Books and Magazines.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 149,989; Begum Nawabzada Saheba of Palanpur, Rs. 750; Mrs. F. S. Master, Rs. 15; Rajkot Branch, per Mr. Masurekar:—Mrs. D. B. Shukla, Rs. 25, Mrs. Pitamber Shukla, Rs. 7, Mrs. Gawrishankar Vyas, Rs. 6; Total, Rs. 37; Household of the partners of Messrs Cursetji, Bomanjee and Co., Rs. 100; Licensees of the Excise Dept., Satara District, Rs. 457; Ahmedabad Branch, per Mrs. Ramanbhai, Rs. 1,500; Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana, proceeds of Concert, Rs. 1,162; Girls and Staff Chanda Ramji High School, Rs. 100; Mrs. Nair, Rs. 15; Mrs. Manakbai G. Ajinkya, Rs. 15; Junagadh Branch, per Mrs. Rendall:—Mrs. B. Tambe, Rs. 100, Mrs. Keshavlal, Rs. 80, Mrs. J. H. Irani, Rs. 50, Miss Isabel de Joss, Rs. 15, Mrs. D. C. Buch, Rs. 2; Total Rs. 154,387.

All Ranks of the Jamnagar State Imperial Service Lancers, 160 lbs. Betel Nut.

The Medical Staff, Jamnagar State, 88½ lbs. Betel Nut.

S. V. J., 326 yards bleached sheeting.

Mrs. W. S. Sharpe, 10 mufflers.

Revd Rector, St. Mary's High School, Mazagaon, 1 pair knitted sockboots.

Secretary, Relief Fund, Porbandar, 1 case Aluminium Tumblers, 2 pieces cloth, Blankets and Rezais.

The Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd., 3 bales of Socks and Woollen goods.

J. A. D. MCBAIN,
Honorary General Secretary.

INDIA AND ENEMIES' CONSULATES.

CANCELLATION OF POWERS.

The following Notices issued by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the "London Gazette" dated the 25th August 1914, is republished by the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India for the information of the public in India:—

GEORGE R. I.

GEORGE BY THE GRACE OF GOD, OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, KING, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, EMPEROR OF INDIA, ETC., ETC., ETC. TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING!

Whereas We, and also Her late Majesty Queen Victoria of Happy Memory, and His late Majesty King Edward the Seventh of Happy Memory, have from time to time, by the Grant of Exequaturs, or otherwise, recognised and approved divers persons, being subjects of the German Empire or of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, as Consular Representatives of other foreign Powers within Our Dominions or Protectorates, or within places subject to Our occupation or control;

And whereas a state of War exists between Us and the German Empire, and also between Us and the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary;

And whereas, for divers good causes and considerations Us there into moving, We have deemed it expedient no longer to recognise any such persons as such Consular Representatives as aforesaid, and further to withdraw all the Exequaturs heretofore granted to any of such persons:

Now know ye that We do hereby declare, order, and direct that any person, being a subject of the German Empire or of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, and now being a Consular Representative of any other foreign Power within Our Dominions or Protectorates, within places subject to Our occupation or control, shall henceforth no longer be recognized as such Consular Representative, or permitted to perform any duties, or act in any respect as such Consular Representative within Our Dominions or Protectorates, or within places subject to Our occupation or control, and that We do hereby withdraw accordingly all and singular the Exequaturs and Exequatur heretofore granted to any of such persons.

Given at Our Court of *St. James* the 13th day of *August*, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
E. GREY.

KOMAGATA MARU RIOT.

HOW POLICE WERE FIRED ON.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE AFFRAY.

"The Englishman" of Calcutta publishes the following further details of the riot by the emigrants of the Komagata Maru at Budge Budge on Saturday last:—

Enquiries made by a representative of the "Englishman" show that the steamer Kamogata Maru arrived in port on Saturday Sept. 26, with about three hundred Sikh emigrants on board. This vessel, it will be remembered was chartered some months ago by Gurdit Singh, a wealthy Sikh trader of Vancouver, the capital of British Columbia, to convey a number of his countrymen to that State. On arrival at British Columbia, however, the Sikhs were not allowed by the authorities to land. After vainly protesting and after moving the Supreme Court of British Columbia without effect, the men were ordered to be sent back to India by the same vessel.

The Komagata Maru anchored off Budge Budge and on Tuesday evening the Sikhs on landing showed signs of revolt. Many of them were armed with guns or revolvers and those who possessed no fire-arms equipped themselves with bludgeons and brickbats.

In the course of the fight, Mr. Lomax was shot and so severely wounded that he succumbed to his injuries while being removed to hospital. Finding that they were too few in numbers to cope with the rioters, the Bengal Police telephoned to the Calcutta Police at Lall Bazar for assistance.

On receipt of the telephonic message, a detachment of the Calcutta European Police armed with revolvers and lathis went down to the scene of the occurrence The men were conveyed in taxi-cabs which were commandeered for the purpose. Sir Frederick Halliday, Commissioner of Police, was on the spot with some of the Deputy Commissioners of Police, and Superintendent Eastwood, who is in charge of the Reserve Force. On arrival at Budge Budge, the Commissioner of Police spoke to the rioters and endeavoured to persuade them to stop. At first the rioters seemed inclined to listen, but after a short consultation they changed their minds and attacked the police, using their fire-arms freely. Sir Frederick Halliday was shot in the legs while Superintendent Eastwood received two shots in the body and had his head spilt open with a blow from a lathi. Sergeant Boyd received serious injuries to his face with a brickbat and Sergeant Quinlan received severe gunshot wounds.

Police reinforcements were sent for at once and the services of the military were also requisitioned. A strong detachment of European police armed with rifles quickly arrived as well as two companies of the Royal Fusiliers from Fort William. As the rioters were still aggressive the police and the troops opened fire on them. It is stated that a number of rioters were picked up dead and that others, some of whom were wounded, were arrested. The rioters then broke and fled taking refuge in the huts and lanes in the vicinity. The military and the police were still searching for them on Wednesday. The troops and the police were on duty the whole of Tuesday night, but no other disturbance is reported to have taken place.

Superintendent Eastwood and Sergeant Quinlan are both stated to be in a critical condition in hospital.

There was a rumour afloat that three men of the Royal Fusiliers were killed but no verification of this could be obtained.

On Wednesday morning, a number of European armed police were sent down in motor cars to Budge Budge to relieve the men who had been on night duty. A strong detachment of European police were kept on duty at the police compound, Lall Bazar, all day on Wednesday ready to start at a moment's notice in case their services were needed.

ROYAL FUSILIERS COMPELLED TO OPEN FIRE.

A representative of the "Englishman," who visited the scene of disturbance on Tuesday night and again early on Wednesday morning, writes:

About 350 Sikhs, mostly ex-soldiers, who were refused admission into Canada, and who arrived back in India by the "Komagata Maru on Saturday created a serious disturbance on Tuesday afternoon at the Budge Budge railway station which resulted in loss of life. The scene of the riot was the vicinity of Budge Budge Railway station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, about twelve miles from Calcutta. The Sikhs were all well armed and possessed modern rifles, sabres and swords, all of which were of military pattern. They are mostly ex-soldiers, and many of them possess war medals and are all thoroughly trained men in the use of firearms and swords. The arrival of the men at Budge Budge caused the inhabitants of that place no end of uneasiness. It was rumoured among them that a disturbance of a very serious nature was imminent. The evident intention of the rioters seems to have been to make a forcible demonstration in Calcutta against what they considered an injustice in so far as they were not allowed to land in Canada.

Their first victim was Mr. Lomax, District Locomotive Superintendent Eastern Bengal State Railway, who has been described as the Assistant Traffic Superintendent in the official communique, Mr. Lomax was done to death by the rioters. Information was despatched immediately to all the police stations in the district as well as to Lall Bazar. Having learned that every man was armed telephonic communication was sent to Fort William for assistance.

By this time, small detachments of police were beginning to arrive, but they were unable to do anything as the mutineers had taken up strong positions.

The first big force that arrived on the scene was the Calcutta Reserve Force, about 50 strong on receipt of information the motor prison vans which came in very useful, took about twenty sergeants in each while numerous taxicabs were hired for the remainder of the men. Excepting only half a dozen men who were armed with revolvers, the remainder carried regulation lathies.

The lathies proved absolutely useless on this occasion. Despite this, however, the police headed by Sir F. L. Halliday and Superintendent Eastwood, made a charge on the rioters, though they fared very badly. It was during this charge that Sir Frederick Halliday and Mr. Eastwood fell and Sergeants Quinlan and Boyd and Mr. Fish, an innocent spectator were wounded. The half a dozen sergeants, who were armed with revolvers, were ordered to fire.

In the face of very strong odds, the sergeants kept at the mutineers and their casualty list would undoubtedly have been a heavy one, but for the arrival of a detachment of the Royal Fusilers and the Calcutta and Bengal Armed Police forces.

The Fusiliers, taking the place of the Police, nearly all of whom had by this time been more or less injured or stunned by blows, promptly emptied a volley into the Sikhs. Several were brought down by this discharge, but about a hundred of them again rushed at the Armed Police.

A fierce fight ensued. The inhabitants of the surrounding bustees, many of whom had very narrow escapes from being killed, took to their heels.

By this time, darkness was setting in, but the fight still continued. The news of the disturbance spread like wild fire and every Sergeant as he came off duty, made off in all haste, for the scene of the conflict. The wounded Europeans were removed from the firing line, and placed in motor cars and taken to the General Hospital, while several Indian officers and constables were taken to the Alipore Police Hospital and private dispensaries on the line of route to have their wounds dressed.

At about half-past-eleven last night many Kabulis and Peshwaries, principally those who carry on money-leading business in Calcutta were making their way to the scene of operations, with what intent is only known to themselves. Eventually, however, their further progress was stopped. Police had been posted at a cross-road leading to the scene of operations, and Mr. Anley, who was stationed there, prevented even Europeans from proceeding further.

As darkness set in, the fighting ceased, and a number of the Sikhs dispersed while others took cover in dismantled huts. Those hiding in the huts suffered heavily. The wounded were taken to hospital in prison vans while others who surrendered were taken to the Alipore Central Jail and some to the Lal Bazar lock up.

Early on Wednesday morning the representative who was at the scene of disturbance at daylight, was informed that some more arrests had been made by the Police under Superintendent Aldridge. The troops were ordered to refrain from firing as far as possible, and in order to take the men alive, two strong cordons were formed round the rioters, the Fusiliers from Fort William forming the first line and the Calcutta Police the second. The rioters were given time up till three o'clock on Wednesday evening to surrender failing which their positions were to be rushed. During the whole of Wednesday morning, stragglers among the rioters were being brought in by the Police guarding the thick jungles.

The troops and the Police were out all night and all ordinary police work was suspended. Rations were sent out in wagons for those on duty.

Though Superintendent Eastwood's condition is precarious Sir F. L. Halliday and Sergeants Quinlan and Boyd are said to be out of danger.

THE CASUALTIES.

The following are the Europeans reported to be killed and wounded.

KILLED.

Mr. Lomax, District Traffic Superintendent. Eastern Bengal State Railway.
Mr, Fish, a spectator.

WOUNDED.

Superintendent J. Eastwood, Calcutta Reserve Force.
Sergeant T. Quinlan, Calcutta Police
Sergeant Boyd, Calcutta Police.

About fifteen other European Police Sergeants have also been more or less slightly injured.

Superintendent J. Eastwood has received three bullet wounds. He is reported to be in a precarious condition.

Sergeant Quinlan has been wounded in the head and is reported to be in a precarious condition.

Sergeant Boyd's wound is not so serious. He was struck in the forehead with a brick.

A sepoy of the Bengal Armed Police is reported to have been wounded in eleven places, and is said to have since succumbed to his wounds.

KOMAGATTA MARU PASSENGERS.

PRESS CRITICISMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 2.

The local press comment severely on the conduct of the Komagata Maru passengers. No one will repudiate them more heartily than the Sikh race who already have shown striking loyalty in the time of the war. The "Indian Daily News" suggests that those arrested should be deported. The Bengalee papers have not yet commented, being closed for the Pujas.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 4.

Linga	Cutbuah	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 4.

Hesperos	Sandaas	Philadelphia
Persia	Bradshaw	London
Islami	Watson	Jeddah
Clan Makellar	Makepeace	Chittagong
Querimba	Willish w	Rangoon via Colombo
Cape Antebes	Lockhead	Bushire
Kilchattan	Macmillan	Rangoon.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday.

Steamer Dumra for Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their port clearance on Saturday.

Barbarigo E. Gallo Calcutta via Colombo

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain J. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Karachi with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Hesperos:—The steamer Hesperos, 2,722 tons, Captain G. Gandaas, sailed on Sunday for Philadelphia with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Persia:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Persia, 4,154 tons, Captain H. S. Bradshaw, sailed yesterday for London with a general cargo, passengers and mails.

S. S. Islami:—The B. P. S. N. Company's steamer Islami, 1,604 tons, Captain A. B Watson, sailed yesterday for Jeddah with a general cargo and 500 pilgrims.

S. S. Clan Makellar:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Makellar, 3,061 tons, Captain Makepeace, sailed yesterday for Chittagong with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Querimba:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Querimba, 4,937 tons, Captain H. J. Willshaw, sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Colombo with ballast.

S. S. Cape Antebes:—The steamer Cape Antebes, 1,616 tons, Captain J. Lockhead, sailed yesterday for Bushire with ballast.

S. S. Kilchattan:—The steamer Kilchattan, 2,417 tons, Captain J. MacMillan, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S. S. Barbarigo:—The Venice S. N. Company's steamer Barbarigo, 2,821 tons, Captain E. Galls, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Colombo with a general and same bottom cargo.

Monday, October 5th.

P. DOCK.

C. & R.-N.R.-N.F. Canara —.. Dagge..... V. M. & Co.

V. DOCK

STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
1 Clan Macphee	Kedford	J. F. & Co
2 Cricassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co.
Lindenfels	(Prize vessel)	Wickle
3 Nigretia	Raddish	W. & A. Graham & Co
4 Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	N. Y. Kaisha
5 Uma	Bahb	M. M. & Co
6 Barbarigo	Gallo	Venice S. N. Co
7 Shanghai Sardinia	Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. & C. 7-10
12 & 13 Caledonia	Dawill	P. & O.S.N. Co. Lond. 12-10
16 Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co

H. W. P. D

Bahadur	Mahomed	B. O. S. N. Co. Ld.
Irrawadi	Goolam	

OFFSIDE.

S Anatolia Seaborne W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Williams	Jos. Twandas Co
Abbassieh	Findley	
Armetis	Reedher	
Bengala	Carrie	M. M. & Co
Bharata	Macdonald	M. M. Co
Bretwalda	Evans	M. M. & Co
Barbarigo	Gali	Venice S. N. Co
Clan Macbeth	Redford	J. F. & Co.
Caithness	Ridland	W. & A. G. & Co
Dumra	Andreason	M. M. & Co
E. F. Ferdinand	Gardner	The Dock Manager
Friedefels	Hocking	Dock Manager
Ismayun	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Kurmark	Contwer	Dock Manager
Karadeniz	Monrad	B. & F. S. N. Co
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kassala	Smith	W. & A. G. & Co
Loana	Neilson	T. M. & Co
Lockeley Hall	Gardner	M. M. & Co
Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
Masunda	Rick	M. M. & Co.
Mashobra	Brooks	M. M. & Co
Morocco	Pickering	
Nairung	Grant	T. M. & Co.
Pentakota	Steward	W. M. & Co
Rosenfels	M. Williams	Dock Manager
Rochenfels	Jones	Dock Manager
Scalds	Johnson	M. M. & Co
Uldra	Bryn	The Bombay Co
Unhedar	Crebbin	Thay & Co.
Tara	Hamlyn	M. M. & Co
Tersbridge	Cooper	
Umsinga	Cox	W. & A. G. & Co
Varela	Wills	M. M. & Co
Varsine	Hamiltone	Dock Manager
Veturia	Brown	M. M. & Co
Warsaw	Thompson	Dock Manager
Wartenfels	(Prize Vessel)	Dock Manager
Zoroastrian	Osborne	O. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Oct. 3.

FOR HULL.

MOROCCO (s) 32,000 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji; 4,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 4,004 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathooradas and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

WADDON (s) 6 casks goat skins, C. J. Mathews and Co.

FOR KOBE.

SAIGON MARU (s) 100 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 55 bales cotton banding, J. A. Begbie and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Caledonia from London, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—2 cases 2 boxes specie, 8 cases cigarettes, 9 casks 58 cases 1 hogshead wine, 3 bars silver, 1 parcel assays, 1,650 casks cement, 5 casks ivory, 120 packages provisions.

THE
COMMON CAUSE
OF
Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Lumbago, Neuritis, Gravel, etc.
IS
URIC ACID
which is a useless and harmful by-product of Nature's functions formed in the blood and deposited in the joints, muscles and tissues, where, if neglected, it accumulate and causes pain, discomfort and illness This can, however, be dissolved and dispelled by
FRUCTISINE
which has proved to be a great purifiers blood tonic and a boon to countless sufferer
Sole Agents—BALMUKAND RAY & CO.
Ismail B'ldgs, Church Gate St.,
Fort, BOMBAY
Sub Agent—SHROFF BROS.,
Opposite Whiteaways,
Fort, BOMBA

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Bandmann Opera Company, "Step this Way" Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, October 6.

Bombay Improvement Trust Board meeting.
Bandmann Opera Company, "Step this Way" Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, October 7.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting, 3-40.
Bandmann Opera Company, "The Girl in the Taxi," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, October 8.

Bombay Municipal Corporation meeting, 3-40 p.m.
Bandman Opera Company, "The Girl on the Film," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Parel Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Oct. 5.

864.—Parades. Company Parades for the week ending October 10th:—

"A" Company, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"B" Company, Monday and Thursday at 7-30 a.m. Signalling Class at 6-30 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
"C" Company, Tuesday and Thursday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Tuesday and Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"E" Company, Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, Uniform with Helmets.
"F" Company, Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Monday and Thursday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

Companies to be instructed in accordance with Schedule of Training.

Dress for all the above parades unless otherwise notified:—Uniform with helmets. Those men who have not drawn uniform to parade in plain clothes. Those men who have drawn all their uniform except helmets to parade in khaki, Topees of any pattern.

I. Motor Reserve parade Thursday at 6-30 p.m. Dress.—Mufti.

II. Semaphore Signalling Class.—Adult Companies every evening except Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.

III. There will be an instrumental parade for "G" Company N.-C. Officers at the Gymkhana on Tuesday at 7-30 a.m. Dress.—Mufti, Rifles and Side arms.

Recruits.

"A" Company, Daily at 6-30 p.m.
"B" Company, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m. (Mufti).
"C" Company, Tuesday and Thursday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Daily at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Company, Tuesday and Wednesday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Monday and Thursday at 6-30 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Mufti.

Special Reserve attached to "G" Company. The Reserve will parade with the Recruits of "G" Company on the above-mentioned days.

I. "G" Company Recruits who have not fired Part I should parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. the day to be notified later.

865.—Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Tuesday, 6th instant:—"E" Company Recruits.
Wednesday, 7th instant.—"D" Company Recruits.
Thursday, 8th instant.—"F" Company Recruits.
Friday, 9th instant.—"C" Company Recruits.
Saturday, 10th instant.—"G" Company Recruits.
Sunday, 11th instant.—"G" Company Recruits.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Officers Commanding companies will please detail one N.-C. Officer for range duty with their Recruits.

866.—The schedule of training to be carried out during the remainder of 1914 is now ready for distribution. All N.-C. Officers should obtain a copy from the Sergt.-Major as soon as possible.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

MEMON GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The total number of patients treated during the month of September, was 3,624. Out of these 1,590 were males, 1,388 females, and 727 children. The daily average attendance of patients was 120.

THEFT OF RINGS.

Mr. Thomas Holton, an engineer, residing in Rebesch Street, has reported to the police the theft of three gold rings set with sapphires and diamonds valued at Rs. 700.

DAKORE FAIR.

The Hindu Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade sent a squad of 6 Hindu Ambulance Volunteers as in previous years for First Aid service and Medical Relief amongst the pilgrims during the "Manakthari Fair" at Dakore in Guzarat by the Guzarat Mail on Thursday last.

LOYAL MUSLIM ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the Council of the Loyal Muslim Association of Bombay was held after the Juma prayers, on Friday, in the Hall of the Association at Byculla, when resolutions expressing loyalty to the British Government, praying for the success of British Arms in the present crisis and appointing a small committee to make house to house collections for the War Relief Fund, were unanimously passed.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL INDIAN IN THE I.C.S.

We understand that among the Indian students who have come out successful in the recent I. C. S. Examination is Mr. Hassaram Baharmal Shivdasani. Mr. Hassaram has had a very successful college career, having passed the B. A. Examination in the 1st class from the Elphinstone College in 1910. He is also a B.A. of Cambridge, having been a first class wrangler.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The written examination of the students of the Elementary Sanitary Class organized by the Bombay Sanitary Association will be held on Saturday, October 10th, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Lord Harris Municipal School, Carnac Road. The Oral examination will be on Saturday, October 17th, 1914, at 12-30 noon S.T. in the Head Municipal Offices, Health Department. Students are requested to be punctual at the examination.

PROSELYTISM AMONG PARSIS.

A crowded meeting of the Parsees was held last evening at Albless Baug, Dastoor Sanjana, the head, priest of the Parsees, presiding. About three thousand Parsees, including 200 ladies, were present. The meeting passed resolutions acknowledging the services of the editors of the "Jame-Jamshed" and the "Sanj Vartman" regarding the recent Juddin question out of which the recent Rangoon case arose and to collect subscriptions to present them with a purse. Rs. 6,000 were subscribed on the spot.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

No cases of either plague, cholera or small-pox were registered in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Saturday. The total mortality from all causes was 58, as compared with 72 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 89 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Friday was 1,776, out of which 9 were found to be plague-infected. B Ward contributed 5 of the plague rats, C Ward 2, and E Ward 2.

COMPENSATION FOR PILGRIMS.

Those of the pilgrims who had to abandon their voyage to Jeddah as they could not proceed in time by the S. S. Mansuri, the sailing of which was delayed, have received a full refund of their passage money from Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company agents of the Bombay Persia Steam Navigation Company, to whom a representation was made by Mr. S. M Edwardes, President of the Haj Committee.

About 330 pilgrims, who had booked their passage by the S. S. Jehinga, had to stay in Bombay for about a month as they could not get accommodation on board that steamer, and the Company have agreed to pay them each Rs. 10 as compensation.

WALL COLLAPSE ENQUIRY.

At the morgue, on Saturday, the Coroner Mr. H. P. T. Lattey resumed the enquiry regarding the deaths of Sagoonabai and Dhaku, both Hindu labourers, who were killed by the collapse of a wall under construction in the Akbar Press at Carnac Bunder on 3rd September last.

Mr. J. Ribeiro, Building Superintendent of the Bombay Municipality, further examined, said that if the scafolding was not properly built, it would tilt the wall and that would throw the work out of plumb. If the scaffolding shifted to an appreciable extent, it would bring the wall down.

Replying to a juror, witness said that it would be the contractor's duty to see that the scaffolding was properly erected. The contractors and sub-contractors might be responsible to the owner's engineer but not to the Municipality. The Municipality had not yet enquired into this case.

To the Coroner, witness said that even if the scaffolding was correctly erected and it did not give way, a wall built hurridly might still give way. In a very recently built wall the mortar had no binding power, and in consequence there was no adhesion between the bricks and mortar. The owner's engineer was supposed to see that the work was not carried on too fast. There was a bye-law which laid down that a wall should be built in a workmanlike manner. To build a wall too fast was not building it in a workmanlike manner. If a man built a wall too fast, the Municipality should take action under that bye-law. If in the enquiry they found that the wall had been built too fast, they should suspend his license, but not prosecute him.

To a juror, witness said that if the contractor was given instructions by the engineer to build at the rate of five feet per day and he followed those instructions, the contractor would not be responsible for anything that happened.

The inquiry was again adjourned.

ELECTOCUTED AT COLABA.

VERDICT OF ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

At the morgue, yesterday morning, the coroner Mr. H. P. T. Lattey concluded the enquiry regarding the death of Luxmon Subhana (50), a railway labourer, who was killed on Saturday evening last by his coming in contact with a live telephone wire which had become over-charged by its falling on a live tramway wire at Colaba Causeway.

Superintendent Cauty led the evidence; Mr. Baker, Solicitor of Messrs Little and Co., appeared for the Telephone Company, while Mr. Tennant, Solicitor, of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Company, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Tramway Company.

Mr. Francis W. Wilson, electrical inspector to Government, was examined as an expert witness. He said that from his examination he found that the telephone wire had become charged through coming into contact with a tramway test wire, which had, in its turn, become charged owing to its breaking at some other spot and falling on a trolley wire. The tramway wires had been erected in accordance with Government requirements. The telephone wire was fixed up between proper iron standards. The telephone wire that broke was up to standard requirements. He was not in a position to say how it broke. Government have decided to hold an expert enquiry into the technical points which arose in this case.

In answer to questions put by Mr. Tennant, witness said that the telephone wire might have broken owing to general causes or it might have been burnt by coming in contact with the live test wire, which never even when being used, carried such a high current as it did on this occasion. In his opinion that was an accident

The coroner then explained the whole of the evidence to the jury, who returned a verdict that death was caused by electrocution owing to the deceased having accidentally come in contact with a broken telephone wire which had accidentally become alive.

POONA RACES.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

GOOD EXCITING SPORT.

(From our Racing Representative.)

There was nothing at Poona last Saturday, to indicate the racing season was drawing to a close. There were plenty of horses, plenty of jockeys, plenty of visitors, and plenty of good exciting sport. A thunderstorm, which had paid Poona a visit in the early hours of Saturday morning, threw out ominous signals of a return visit with a few peals of thunder, which rolled amongst the surrounding hills just before the business commenced. It, however proved to be a false alarm, and beyond the oppressive heat that prevailed, nothing untoward occurred to interfere with the enjoyment of an excellent afternoon's sport.

The numerous entries for the Ghorpuri Plate, necessitated it being run off in two divisions, the second, which opened the proceedings, affording a very pretty little problem in weights. Khedavi Miser, who had been seen out on five previous occasions this season without much distinction, was this time accommodated with the services of the redoubtable Brown, and was asked to put his head in a blinkered bag. As in the case of Master Bill a week or two ago, the moral effect of the leather gogggles flappers had a most persuasive influence on a section of the punting brigade, for Mr. S. A. Wahed's candidate came in for quite a lot of support this time. And this cheery optimism in what an optical appendage of this kind is capable of provoking was certainly not misplaced. Under its stimulating inducement Khedavi legged along to such advantage, he had the whole field of lumberers well settled from the jump-off giving Brown a comfortable arm-chair victory—jolly hard-lines, however, on the quintet of previous riders who had been denied the effective adventitious assistance.

If this blinkered hood possesses such extraordinary vivifying properties, its use should be regarded in the light of a dope and be forbidden. Or if its terrifying appearance is liable to produce such an overpowering effect on the other competitors as to preclude the possibility of their raising a decent gallop, the grounds, for issuing an embargo are equally justifiable. We shall soon have the jockeys carrying miniature lateen-sails, or motor propellers fixed on to the horses' extremities, if something is not done to stop the use of extraneous mechanical aids to galloping, which have been indisputably proved to be most efficacious, as gauged by results.

Minimax, the extinguisher from Mahomed Jamal's useful little stable, returned a truly munificent dividend of Rs. 509 to his lucky supporters after winning the Selling Plate. The number of people who are privileged by Dame Fortune to participate in these lucky coups, *after the race*, is astounding. On the return journey to Bombay by the special, there were at least fifty who had backed Minimax, and there were possibly a dozen more on the station platform at Bori Bunder awaiting to hear the results of the racing, who were shaking hands with themselves on having sent commissions to Poona for a like purpose. A dividend of Rs. 509 with a sum total of Rs. 9,050 invested represents fifteen tickets in all. Punters never lie—what price Tote-Hodson's phiz when he totted up his accounts for this race? Makbul (obviously a contraction for Made-a-Bull) certainly did not belie his name, for he made a terrible mess of the whole-hearted confidence which was placed in his presumed capabilities, and this much belauded hosse's presence in the race provided a highly flavoured sprat to catch the Liddy Mackerel cruising round. Minimax was bought in for Mr. Shaik Esmail by his trainer Mahomed Jamal for Rs. 1,100, a glorious tribute to the depleted pockets of the owning fraternity, or to the racing worth of the fourteen nags who took part in the fray.

The Dalhousie Plate was an orderly well-conducted procession, and was interesting inasmuch as it suggested the desirability of having Chobham stuffed and put under a glass-case for the W. I. T. C. Museum, illustrative of how "time tries all." This once-upon-a-time great horse is not even a shadow of his former self, and was made a hack of by an old fossil like Forfeit conceding 8lbs, to whom he was wont to give stones a few years ago.

"Something went wrong with the works" in the mechanism of the starting gate when the horses lined up for the Yildiz Plate opposite the Stand. The catch kept slipping of its own accord, and little "Tommy" Melsom, than whom no jockey on the Indian turf is less deserving of it, was within an ace of being lynched, roped.cuted, or anything else one likes to call it. The ropes going up caught him across the forehead, gave him a nasty rub, and brought him to earth with a foot jammed in the stirrup-iron. British King's behaviour was most commendable: he stood stock-still until "Tommy" was released from his awkward predicament, in spite of the turmoil and confusion caused by Brown being dislodged from Harry Johnson in a similar way. It is fortunate British King had no blinkers on! This race was very much like a good many other races: the best horse at the weights won; and the placed horses ran consistently with their previous displays. It was an excellently framed handicap and could not very well have been adjusted closer.

The October Plate was an all-horse five-furlong carnival for third-raters, and the quality of the assemblage may be gauged from the fact that our six-stone mark friend Impecunious topped the list with 9st-12lbs. to his credit. Lola, who had given indications of being fairly nippy was awarded 9st-9lbs. and won with a good deal in hand, in the good time 1min. 2 2/5 secs. Scindia's mare was reported to have stretched Two Brigs in a gallop at level weights: it was therefore a fairly good thing for her under the circumstances and her favouritism in the betting was more than justifiable.

In the first division of the Ghorpuri Plate Excelsior was able for the third time to show that he is made of the right stuff, although, if an unfortunate saddle-slipping incident not occurred with Malacca, Mr. Sharabelli's representative might not have had such an easy time of it. Malacca was going well within himself up to the turn when he seemed to compound suddenly. Triumph was handed round as a real good thing, but it failed to materialise. A line through Excelsior should attract more than a mere passing paper comment.

A feature of the Bhagdad Plate was the running off of the dead-heat of the previous day between Bhatty Chief and Best Chance in the Arab Medium Plate, and the result was eminently unsatisfactory for the reputation of the former. He never showed up in the race at all, and in the absence of any solid grounds for such an uninviting exhibition, coupled with the disaapointment in the Satara Plate on the Fourth Day, stamps him as a most unreliable turf asset. Nawabzada just managed to snatch a well-won victory from the fire, vigorously persevered with to the last by Mujeed. This is Nawabzada's fourth consecutive bracket, and the game manner in which he has won all his races, proves him to be a brilliant promising pony of more than the average merit.

Poor old Mat-hat-Baig! it is always his misfortune to bump into something exceptionally strong. He was handicapped to give Hidalgo two pounds, If Mr. Harrison's grey had been in receipt of two stone from Hidalgo, it would have been more in keeping with their respective merits. Mr. R. R. S.'s pony was simply pitch-forked into this race and as results demonstrated should have been on the same mark as Tofic Pasha.

The following are the results:—

GHORPURI PLATE.—Division 2.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. S. A. Wahed's KHEDAVI MISER, 8-13, Brown 1
Messrs. E. and P. Nazareth's ROYALIST, 9-2, Ebrahim 2
Maharaj Kumar Vijay Sinhjee's MALAYEB, 9-4, A. Hoyt 3

Also Ran:—Huddai 9-4, Heliograph 9-2, King Mac 9-2, Nawab 9-0, Sphere 8-10, Nayel Pasha 8-7, Eldorado 8-2, Dardanelles 8-0, Powerful 7-12, Highborn 7-11, Jemadar 7-10.

The Race.—Powerful held a lead of about two lengths soon after the gate went up. The remainder of the field ran in a bunch headed by Khedavi Miser, Malayeb, Eldorado and Highborn. At the three furlongs Khedavi Miser began to close up on the leader and turning into the straight passed Powerful who was done with. From the distance Royalist put in a futile challenge. Won by 1 length—2½—1¼.

Time.—1 min. 56 1/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 55. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 65-8, Rs. 55.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 6,150. Place Rs. 7,560.

SELLING PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Shaik Esmail's MINIMAX, 8-12, Mujeed 1
Mr. Nasim Saleh's BLACK IVORY, 7-10 (carried 7-12), Zammil 2
Mr. Pitt's MONITOR, 8-6, W. Southall 3

Also Ran:—Rising Dawn 9-3, Makbul 9-2, Sir Peter 8-12, Wonderful 8-12, Sirmust 8-11, Aye Aye Sir 8-11, Puma 8-6, Khailan 8-6, Jingle 8-6, Kassam 7-4, Matador 7-4.

The Race.—Sir Peter was badly left. Monitor was the first to show up, closely attended by Matador, Sirmust and Minimax. At the home turn the latter passed Monitor, with Black Ivory close on his heels. Lasting out Minimax won comfortably by 3 lengths—1—½.

Time:—1 min. 23 2/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 509. Places Rs. 133, Rs. 39, Rs. 52.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 9,050. Place Rs. 11,000.

DALHOUSIE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs. M. Goculdas and P. Mathuradas's FORFEIT, 8-6, A. Hoyt 1
Mr. M. Goculdas's BORGIE, 8-4, Ruiz 2
Mr. Gussy's PENSION, 8-9, Brown 3

Also Ran:—Chobham 9-0, Canberra 8-1, Dancing Mistress 7-5 (carried 7-6).

The Race.—Pension was restive, upsetting the line a good deal, and when the ropes went up got the worst of an otherwise good start. Forfeit led from Borgie and Dancing Mistress. At the three furlongs the field was bunched up together, and here Dancing Mistress made a bid for the lead. Forfeit and Borgie were, however, going along comfortably and not being in any way challenged by the rest, the former won easily by 2 lengths—1½—1½.

Time:—1 min. 30 4/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 22-8, Rs. 16-8.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 8,510. Place Rs. 5,900.

YILDIZ PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's HAIFY, 8-3, W. Southall 1
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's BEYRUT, 9-5, Ruiz 2
Captain E. B. Egerton's LONGBOAT, 9-1, Kamad 3

Also Ran:—Solar Star 8-7, Terror 8-6, Valens 8-2, Harry Johnson 8-2, Sweden 7-12, British King 6-7, Last Chance 6-0.

The Race.—Owing to a defect in the mechanism, the gate went up a couple of times before it was wanted. Sweden, Haify and Beyrut were quickest away. At the ten furlongs British King went to the front followed by Valens and Terror. At the seven furlongs Harry Johnson improved to fourth. At the five furlongs Valens gained ground, running up to the leaders. On rounding the bend Beyrut and Harry Johnson were prominent with Haify and Longboat at their girths. A good race down the straight resulted in Haify winning by 1½ lengths—¾—¾.

Time:—2 mins. 55 1/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 167-8. Places Rs. 37-8, Rs. 28-8, Rs. 24-8.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 10,990. Place Rs. 11,730.

OCTOBER PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

H. H. Maharajah of Gwalior's LOLA, 9-9, Brown 1
Mr. Pitt's IMPECUNIOUS, 9-12, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. A. W. Essa's SLY KISS, 9-2, Mujeed ... 3

Also Ran:—Lady Douglas 9-7, Veera 9-1, First Venture 8-11, Partial Eclipse 8-9, Lord Reay, 8-0, Lady Muriel 7-8, Audlia 7-8, Grand Boy 7-6, Lady Pranjip 7-2, Loch Sicker 7-2.

The Race.—Lola, Sly Kiss, and Impecunious led the field. Brown had a good hold of Lola and letting her head go entering the straight she won easily by 3½ lengths—neck—1½.

Time:—1 min. 2 2/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 34. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 35, Rs. 54.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 9,880. Place Rs. 5,900.

GHORPURI PLATE—Division 1, Distance 1 mile:—

Mr. M. H. Sheraballi's EXCELSIOR, 8-13, Purtoosingh. 1
Mr. Hasan Madar's MARS, 9-0, Mujeed ... 2
Mr. J. R. Rajah's GUINEA MERCHANT 9-7, Ruiz 3

Also Ran:—New Market, 9-7, Malacca, 8-9, Shanghai, 7-13, Beglig, 7-13, Investment, 7-12, Aden, 7-11, Triumph, 7-8, Nasirabad, 7-3.

The Race.—Investment took up the running from Shanghai and Aden, and at the six furlongs Malacca joined the leaders. At the half-mile Excelsior went to the front. At the bend Mars and Guinea Merchant improved, Malacca falling back as they entered the straight. Excelsior won somewhat easily by 3½ lengths—1½—1½.

Time 1 min. 56 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 17—Rs. 29, Rs. 32.

Total Investment Win. Rs. 10,610. Place Rs. 10,730.

BAGHDAD PLATE—Distance 1 [illegible]

Messrs. Mahomed H. Nanjee and Mahomed Jamal's NAWABZADA, 8-6, Mujeed 1
Mr. Kursondass Govindji's BEST CHANCE 7-13, Ebrahim 2
Mr. Yusuff Bin Zaid's MAIDANIA 8-8, Hazza 3

Also Ran:—Tulwar, 9-3, Bhatty Chief, 8-12, Long Boat, 8-10, Serpent, 8-6, Ajmer, 8-0 Good Gold, 8-0, Clarenceux, 7-13, Alwar, 7-10, Thabashir, 7-6.

The Race. Maidania took the lead from Tulwar and Thabashir. Nearing the three furlongs Nawabzada joined the front line, with Alwar and Best Chance, also improving. Down the straight Nawabzada took the lead but was challenged by Best Chance. A good race—Nawabzada just getting home by ¾ length—1—1½.

Time.—1 min. 54 2/5 secs.

Totes Paid. Win Rs. 45. Places Rs. 28—Rs. 31-8, Rs. 167-8.

Total Investments. Win Rs. 11,720. Place Rs. 9,250.

KOLHAPUR PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs:

Mr. H. H. R. S.'s HIDALGO 7-13, Brown 1
Mr. A. W. Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's BHALOOL, 8-9, Melsom 2
Mr. T. Harrison's MATHATBAIG, 8-4, (carried 8-3), Ruiz 3

Also Ran:—Tofic Pasha, 9-3, Raspberry, 9-3, Ream, 9-0, Dhaidan, 8-8, Abdul Aziz, 7-10, Durban, 7-9, Dhilkush 7-7, Scorn, 7-4.

The Race.—Scorn broke the line first followed closely by Hidalgo and Bahlool. From the bend it was no race, Hidalgo coming away to win in a canter by 12 lengths—1½—1.

Time 1 min. 29 secs.

Totes Paid.—Win Rs. 41-8. Places Rs. 22-8—Rs. 42—Rs. 17-8.

Total Investments. Win Rs. 14,130. Place Rs. 11,680.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY,

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

The cricket season in Bombay came to a close with the match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Bombay League played on the Esplanade on Saturday. The season has on the whole been a disappointing one, rain interfering with many of the fixtures. This was especially the case regarding the Quadrangular contest, in which only the first match could be played to a finish, the second, between the Presidency and the Hindus, being left off at an extremely interesting stage, and the last game being abandoned without a ball being bowled.

Last Saturday's match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Bombay League was a tame affair, in which the bowlers had mostly the better of the batsmen. The League team, which was composed of players selected from the different office teams, cut a very sorry figure, being all dismissed for 90. Bhapoo was the only man to withstand the Gymkhana attack. He played a confident game, his contribution of 39 including seven 4's and one 6. The League had made 75 at the fall of the fourth wicket, but thereafter it was a procession to and from the wickets, the remaining six wickets realising only 15.

The Bombay Gymkhana had replied with a total of 122 for 6 wickets, when stumps were drawn. Hurlbutt made the top score on his side, his innings of 31, including four 4's.

The bowling honours of the day were carried off by Rennick and Clarke. The former secured the remarkable analysis of 5 wickets for 8 runs, and there is little doubt that he would have secured still more wickets if he had been put on to bowl earlier than he actually was. Clarke also bowled very well, his analysis being 5 wickets for 16 runs. Scores:—

BOMBAY LEAGUE.

B. A. Dalvi c. McCormack b. Clarke	15
B. S. Bhapoo st. Hurlbutt b. Rennick	39
B. Razaak b. Clarke	0
P. Gunpat b. Clarke	0
R. Sorabji b. Rennick	18
Vagle b. Rennick	0
Dave not out	3
Navin b. Rennick	8
Singleton c. Baker b. Rennick	0
Peer Mahomed b. Clarke	0
Kelly b. Clarke	2
Extras	5
Total	90

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

D. G. Hurlbutt b. Dave	31
Begbie l-b-w. b. Bhapoo	10
K. McCormack c. and b. Dave	12
S. N. Powell st. Peer Mahomed b. Bhapoo	16
C. D. Baker c. Sorabji b. Bhapoo	23
L. Brachi c. Bhapoo b. Wagle	0
Moore not out	5
F. J. Clarke not out	19
Rennick did not bat.	
Alexander did not bat.	
C. G. Stileman did not bat.	
Extras	6
Total (for 6 wickets.)	122

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY CRICKET LEAGUE INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Clarke	9	16	4	5
Brachi	5	18	0	0
McCormack	3	23	0	0
Stileman	5	20	1	0
Rennick	6	8	1	5

BOMBAY GYMKHANA INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
*Bhapoo	15	52	1	3
Wagle	16	47	5	1
Dave	4	8	0	2
Navin	2	9	0	0

Bowled 2 "Wide" balls.

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BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

"THE BALKAN PRINCESS."

A packed house witnessed the revival of "The Balkan Princess" at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday night by the Bandmann Opera Company. The reason for the interpolation of this old piece,—which ought by now to have outlived its popularity,—in between the new productions is not quite clear. But Bombay theatregoers are hungry for anything in the way of a theatrical production, even when somewhat indifferently played, and the consequence was a crowded house and generous appreciation. Mr. Bobbie Roberts as Blaty, the confederate of the imposter Prince Boris, was responsible for most of the enjoyment of the evening. Mr. Jimmie Hooper played the waiter in his peculiar low comedy style and was encored half-a-dozen times for his song. "Its a hard life." Mr. St. John Ronaldson in the role of the revengeful Grand Duke Sergius acquitted himself fairly well but his sudden metamorphosis into a lover lacked a psychological hinge. Miss Lellie Lomas would have been appreciated perhaps if she had been more audible. Other parts were well-played by Miss Winifred O'Connor and Miss Addie Lennard. The Company as a whole aimiably did its best but to make a real success of an old comedy, a Company should execute every detail with more than ordinary ability and in the absence of such we were not very highly impressed with the merit of the performance.

BOMBAY MILLS.

A TIME OF GREAT ANXIETY.

The Bombay Mill industry is passing through a serious crisis, and several mills have either altogether stopped working or are working short time. The chief reason for this is of course the inability or unwillingness of the public to buy in these difficult times on account of the war. The mills have during the last few days received no fresh orders from traders in country piece goods, and in view of the fact that several mills have already got large over-stocks some of them have been naturally compelled to stop working.

Another difficulty, apart from the fear of over-production, with which they are faced is the shortage of labour owing to the great exodus of the labourers to their villages. The "ghaties" are always prone to betake themselves to their homes on the slightest pretext, and notwithstanding the efforts made to convince them of the falsehood of the many baseless rumours prevalent in the city regarding the war, they have left Bombay in large numbers during the last few days, with the result that this paucity of labour has affected not only the mills, but many other industries as well. The third reason that has materially contributed to the present state of affairs is the increase in the price of dyes, most of which used to come from Germany.

A representative of the "Chronicle," who had a talk with a number of men connected with the mill-industry was told that though affairs had undoubtedly a gloomy aspect at present, the situation was not at all hopeless. With the approaching "Divali" there is bound to be a brisk demand for all commodities and the abundant monsoon is also sure to contribute to a better state of things. Besides, it is expected that the mills will cease to be handicapped by the shortage of labour within a reasonable time, as the labourers whom the war rumours have scared away to their country homes are sure to return to Bombay when they become convinced of the absolute falsehood of those rumours. At this time of the year there cannot be much doing for them in their part of the country, the monsoon being just over, and they are sure to return to Bombay shortly.

The following mills have been closed entirely: The Jacob Sassoon Mills; the Rachael Sassoon Mills; the China and Moon mills; and two of the mills owned by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., while the Alexandra, the Edward Sassoon and E. D. Sassoon mills are working short time.

Traders dealing in Manchester piece-goods are also experiencing great difficulties. They are unable to dispose of what stock they have on hand, and this stock is being added to by fresh consignments ordered before the outbreak of the war. Credit being very shy, and incomings very small they find themselves in a very unenviable position indeed. Nevertheless, they are confident of better times shortly.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Fuller charged Makan Jivan, a driver in the employ of one Govindji Pemji, with rash and negligent driving, thereby causing hurt to Raghoo Ladoo, a young Hindu boy. Mr. Bahmanshah Daruwalla, pleader defended.

The prosecution case was that on the 3rd September the accused was driving his master along Elphinstone Circle Road at an excessive speed and on the wrong side of the road, with the result that he knocked down the complainant and both the wheels of the carriage passed over him. The boy had to remain in hospital for 27 days.

The defence was that the carriage was proceeding at an ordinary pace on its proper side, but the complainant, who was carrying a lad on his head, on seeing the carriage approach, got confused and was accidentally knocked down.

On the evidence His Worship held that the accused was going at a moderate speed but was on the wrong side of the road and that he had not given any warning. He therefore, convicted him and fined him Rs. 30, out which Rs. 15 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, October 5, 1914.

MARSEILLES—AND BUDGE BUDGE!

There can be few in this country, Europeans or Indians, who, at such a juncture, at the very moment that we are reading of the stirring scenes in Marseilles when the Indian troops, headed by the brave and chivalrous Sikhs, marched through the streets of that famous city preparatory to joining their British and French comrades at the front,—there can be very few, who, at such a moment, do not desire that the voice of controversy and quarrel should be stilled in the Indian Empire; that no cloud should be allowed to stain the golden horizon of this glorious mingling of the blood and soul of East and West. We observe with regret, therefore, the violent outbursts of some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries in reference to the unfortunate Komagata affair at Calcutta. We pointed out on Friday that there are cogent reasons for suspending judgment on this affair, until the public is in possession of a more comprehensive and detailed account of the facts. The "first information" laid by the Bengal Government is, as we then said, full of obscurity and leaves gaps in its description of the course of events, which should suggest at once to an impartial mind the necessity for awaiting a fuller elucidation of the affair before pronouncing a judgment. We have already suggested the reasons which may have misled the passengers of the Komagatu Maru into the belief that the liberty of their persons was in danger, and the probability of their having been unduly, if unwittingly, provoked; and it is as much their right to be protected from premature condemnation and public opprobrium, pending a proper investigation, as it is that of any man who is charged with an offence against the law. What is to be said then of the comments of journals like "The Pioneer" and "The Statesman," the former of which demands that this "batch of anarchists" should be sent straight away without trial to the Andamans, while the latter describes them as "degenerate cosmopolitans," "resolved to have their own way even at the cost of murder."

We should have preferred, as we have said, to defer any further comment on this affair, until more light had been thrown on it. But the criminally reckless comment of these journals,—it is the sort of language calculated to do an infinite amount of harm just now,—makes it necessary once more to point out the facts which preceded the Budge Budge affair, and the probabilities which one is entitled to base on the story related by the Bengal Government and the most elementary consideration of its psychological aspect. These men had been much tried. Their faith in their rights as British citizens had received a rude shock. They had discovered that the charter of the Queen's Proclamation is a dead letter in a British self-governing community, and that a colony of British people who offer the open door to the "cultured" German, bang and bar it in front of the chivalrous Sikh who has fought for the British flag. Thus at the end of a long and trying voyage, adventured upon in the high hopes of the future that awaited them in a new land under the free British flag, they were kept close prisoners on board ship for several weeks, and then incontinently sent back whence they came. The return voyage was hardly likely to have eased their tempers! But at least they were coming back to their own country, where the great Charter of 1858 was not a meaningless form. Possibly they had determined upon a public ventilation of their grievances. Demonstrations in Calcutta and other towns may have been in their minds. At any rate they believed that in India they were free to land without interference, and thereafter to go when and where they liked. Is it unreasonable if, after their experiences in Canada, they were astounded, bewildered, apprehensive and provoked by the elaborate,—and in our opinion ill-judged,—preparations to hurry them off to the Punjab. Of course, everything was well-intentioned on the part of the authorities. But unfortunately your average official is a bad stage-manager of affairs of this kind. On this occasion it looks as though he wore the aspect of a stern custodian rather than that of a kindly cicerone, only anxious to act, on behalf of Government, the part of a good Samaritan. No proper explanation of the new Ordinance apparently was made to the men before they landed. In any case, it was misapplied, but, if it were going to be used at all, it should have been clearly explained at once. The inevitable police were, of course, upon the scene and your Indian policeman does not carry about with him the comfortable and re-assuring atmosphere of a London constable on occasions of this sort; and matters were not improved, probably, by the inclusion of a number of Punjab police officers. Then the men found that their liberty was to be restricted. Their insistence on carrying out their design of going to Calcutta was to be met by force in the form of troops and police. Is this the sort of home-coming after such an experience, that anyone, above all, a Sikh,—and certainly not an Englishman,—would accept without protest? We are not suggesting, of course, that there was any justification for resisting the voice of authority, but there was reason to require a very full sort of explanation, and above all the whole procedure provided ground for apprehensions of the gravest character. One lot of men were got quietly away. The other listened quietly to Sir William Duke and complied with his request to go back to the station. We want to know what happened thereafter in the station that provoked an unexpected outbreak. Was it some fear for their personal liberty, based on the justifiable apprehensions to which we have alluded, and immediately provoked by some tactless blunder, that caused the outbreak; or was it the wanton conduct of a dangerous "band of anarchists?"

Well, as regards the character of these men, let us hear what "The Statesman" has to say about the Sikh:—

> The distinguishing characteristic of the true Sikh is loyalty. During the Mutiny the Punjab was faithful to the British Government and gave valuable assistance in the suppression of the revolt. *No real Sikh would be guilty of an act of treacherous violence.* We must, therefore, draw a broad line of cleavage between the degenerate cosmopolitans who were the accomplices of Gurdit Singh, and the chivalrous race to whose valour British India owes so much.

The italics are our own. Are we really asked to believe that a voyage to Canada and back, without disembarcation, can turn the loyal and chivalrous Sikh into a "degenerate cosmopolitan" guilty of "an act of treacherous violence." And not only one Sikh but hundreds! His loyalty and chivalry would be but poor stuff if "The Statesman's" childish assumption were true or possible. The Sikh's chivalry is made of better stuff than that. But the voyage to Canada and its end may have made an impression on him of a kind that we do not care to dwell upon just now. It would be better not to talk of whom we shall "hold responsible" at present. It would be better to drop all this unfair and violent denunciation of men who, for all we know, acted,—if they acted wrongly,—in a mistaken belief that they were to be treated as prisoners,—they who had already had so much to bear. Let us deeply deplore the loss of life,—the lives of the European and Indian police officers, and the lives of these wretched returned emigrants, who, once the troops opened fire on them, were as defenceless as rabbits. But let us be generous. Let us remember that they are Sikhs; that the presumption is that they are chivalrous until they have been *proved* to have been treacherous; that they are of the race of faithful allies of the British Raj; that some among them, possibly many, have served and fought for the Empire; and that their sons and brothers, who led the Indian troops through the streets of Marseilles, have gone to fight for the British Empire in the task of upholding honour, civilisation and chivalry in the West. We do not want them or the Sikh people to suppose that we are so ready to condemn and cover these men with gross abuse, without a just and proper hearing. Fortunately these foul-penned journals of Allahabad and Calcutta bear little ultimate influence in the sway of affairs in this Empire; had it been so, we might have heard a different tale from that glorious roll which the Viceroy unfolded before Parliament. And we are confident that the fullest investigation will be allowed to *prove* whether the chivalrous Sikh can be so easily demoralised as to become guilty of a wanton act of treacherous violence. Fortunately there is Lord Hardinge!

A SELFISH DEMAND.

That dealers in cotton, that is those who trade directly in the raw staple and those who are either intermediaries or brokers, are hard hit and are at present suffering serious loss cannot be denied, and we are prepared to extend our sympathy to them as to other trades and industries which are in a similar, if not worse, plight. But experience informs us that even in times of peace, owing to factors internal or external or both, different trades are at times adversely affected. While prosperity accompanies certain trades and industries, adversity has been the lot of others. Taking our own Presidency alone, perhaps no industry has passed through so many severe crises the last quarter of a century, as the cotton industry. All through these varying vicissitudes, apart from those of war, the millowners have been great sufferers and one cannot forget the crisis of 1906-1907 when many a cotton mill was threatened with intolerable financial disaster and when some actually succumbed. Who is unaware of the curtailment of their credit with their bankers? But it can be said to the credit of the millowners that they have never rushed with their grievances to the Government of India. They have borne their successive misfortunes with resignation. If there have been winters of adversity, there have been summers of prosperity, though not of an unexampled character, save the one which was recorded in 1905.

Though during the same period of 25 years there have been periods of depression for the cotton dealers, on the whole these years of adversity and financial crisis have been exceedingly few. And during the last ten years, since American cotton has more than ever controlled and regulated the price of the Indian staple, cotton merchants have been exceedingly prosperous. The price of cotton has ranged latterly from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400. The fortunes of the industry have naturally fluctuated greatly under such speculative conditions. But though some rash dealers have been losers, on the whole the merchants have been very prosperous and speculation has greatly helped that prosperity. But speculation has been entirely absent from the cotton industry. And yet in spite of many lean years of an exceedingly depressing character, it has maintained its position resignedly, conscious that trades have their ups and downs. Millowners have been continually subjected to heavy losses. Relatively the cotton merchants have had few. If any class of men pursuing commerce have just cause now to complain, it is the millowners and the importers of Lancashire goods. Long before the war the latter were in dire straits and their embarrasment has been worse since the war. Yet these men have borne their very difficult and trying position with exemplary patience. But it is the generally prosperous cotton merchants, who have never had to bear in the past the severe stress and strain, of the kind undergone by millowners and cloth dealers, who are now bemoaning their financial position as if the deluge had overwhelmed them, and proposing extraordinary remedies to save their own skins, indifferent to the cotton industry which is correlated and interdependent. It would not be easy to find a paralled for this exhibition of selfishness. Admitting that the cotton merchants have been hard hit, could they not have waited a little to see how events may turn out? Even this precipitancy might have been excused had they taken the trouble to consult the millowning interests which are so closely bound up with theirs. Was Mr. Gillan wrong then when he mildly rebuked their precipitancy and told the deputation that waited on him to consult the millowners first?

It is as well to recognise at this juncture that the Government is fully aware of the difficulties of every trade in the country, specially those in raw materials, such as jute, tea, rice, wheat, seeds, hides, etc., of which last year the annual exports came to 163 crores. The cotton trade is one of the trades in difficulties but it is absurd to suppose that the authorities will take one trade into exclusive consideration. There are great shipping difficulties also which ought not to be lost sight of. And there is a host of other difficulties now confronting the Government in its relation to trade. Hitherto, despite losses in many trades, the various merchants have borne them manfully and without any of the alarm that has seized the two local Cotton Exchange. To us it seems that the most hopeful feature of the present crisis is this display of patience on the part of merchants in face of the losses and coming difficulties. On the part of the Government great caution and circumspection are necessary. They cannot help one interest and neglect another. Judged from every point of view, the action of the Cotton Exchanges was precipitate and inconsiderate to other interests seriously affected and crippled. And yet they seem still to be agitating to bring about a realisation of their inchoate proposals. We trust that no attention will be paid to their interested and ill-founded demands.

Notes of the Day.

The Komagata Affair.

We publish in another column the reports of "The Englishman" in regard to the Komagata affair. We do not rely upon the accuracy of these reports.—indeed they bear the impression in many respects of exaggeration, such passages, for instance, as that many of the passengers of the Komagata were armed with modern rifles. And we do not trust the source whence they emanate. We give them, however, as being the only unofficial reports available to us at the moment.

The War News.

If it were not dangerous to make any statement of a definite character while the Censor is in such an extremely reticent mood, we should be inclined to say that it looks as though the combatants had fought themselves to a standstill on the Aisne. At least it seems clear that the German attack is exhausted, and in this event, the resumption of the offensive by the Allies cannot be long delayed. "The task of our Army," says the eye-witness's narrative which Reuter sends us to-day, "remains unchanged, namely to maintain itself until a general resumption of the offensive." That is the troops have been able to do what Sir John French asked of them, "to hold their ground tenaciously" until the time comes for them to engage once more in the pursuit of a beaten enemy. In the meanwhile the battering of Antwerp continues, without, however, any early prospect of the Germans being able to capture that fortress; on the contrary the gallant Belgians in the famous old city are not taking the attacks lying down but are indulging in sorties of a highly successful character. A significant telegram is that which tells us that, now the Germans are helping the Austrians in the East, the latter are pouring troops into Bosnia.

The New Page in History.

Indians will read with pride the stirring description of the landing of the Indian troops in Marseilles and their passage, amid the enthusiastic plaudits of the warm-hearted Southern French people, through the streets of the famous old port. The only regret of the people of this country will be that they could not be transported across the seas themselves to have witnessed this unparallelled and moving scene. However, as the English papers have been able to publish illustrations of the landing we may hope in time to witness in Bombay cinematograph representations of this opening by India of a new page in the world's history. We don't quite like the comment of "The Times," however.

It will be our part when we have settled our affair with Germany to see to it that as the years pass India takes a more ample place in the councils of the Empire.

"As the years pass" is too vague and definite, and "the councils of the Empire" is too vague and definite. "Years" may mean a hundred years or more and "Councils of the Empire" does'nt mean anything because there are no "Councils of the Empire." If "The Times" has nothing better than this to offer, it had better leave things alone. India knows very well what she wants, and she will resume the occupation of asking for it at the proper time and not before. But she will expect more attention to her demands than she has got in the past.

A Blank Year for Sport.

The present has been somewhat of a blank year for sport in Bombay. The war started just before the end of the football season and caused a summary winding-up of the League programme before all the fixtures had been played, although the position of the Sherwood Foresters at the top of the table was quite unassailable. Now the Sherwoods are engaged in a much more serious and grim game than football. They went off with the first contingent of Indian troops and have already had their baptism of fire, for the names of several of their officers have appeared in the lists of wounded which have been issued during the past few days. That they will acquit themselves as manfully on the battle-field as they did on the Cooperage in Bombay none can doubt. Then, owing to the war, the Rovers' Tournament had to be abandoned for this year. Cricket in the season which concluded on Saturday has been more or less a failure owing to the weather. The big event of the season, the Quadrangular Tournament, was most disappointing. Only one of the three games was played to a finish, the other two having to be abandoned owing to rain. One rather wonders why cricket, which is dependent more perhaps on the weather than any other game, should be played during the latter weeks of the monsoon, when the rain is practically sure to interfere, rather than in the months of the cold weather when there is no fear of showers or storms?

INDIA WRITES A NEW PAGE IN HISTORY.

ALLIES PROGRESSING STEP BY STEP.

VIOLENT FIGHTING IN ROYE DISTRICT.

ALL ATTACKS REPULSED.

Of the actual fighting on the Aisne there has been little news during the week-end, and that little practically a repetition of the messages received during the previous week. The Germans appear to be making a desperate fight of it in the Roye district, their object presumbly being to prevent the Allies carrying the turning movements on their extreme left about which we heard a good deal ten days or so ago. Troops have been withdrawn from the German centre to strengthen their position in the Roye district, and they have attacked the Allies violently in this position—invariably without success. Elsewhere in the western theatre the allies are more than holding their own, but there is as yet no indication that the great battle which has now been in progress nearly three weeks is coming to an end.

In the eastern theatre, the Russians are making steady progress. They have scored several minor successes in Poland, and a great battle is reported to be imminent near Cracow. In East Prussia, too, the Russians have occupied several towns, and have forced the enemy to retreat in disorder in a number of places.

Details of the landing of the first batch of Indian troops are given. Reuter does not say where they landed, but another message states that it was at Marseilles. They had a great reception, and one they are not likely soon to forget. Their arrival, described as the opening of a new page in history, is warmly welcomed by the London papers, and "The Times" goes so far as to say that no episode in this extraordinary war is more remarkable and inspiring.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STILL NO CHANGE.

POSITION ON THE AISNE FAVOURABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 4, 4-55 a.m.

A communique issued in Paris at midnight said that there had been no fresh development on the Aisne, and the general impression remained favourable.

STEP BY STEP.

ALLIES' PROGRESS IN GREAT BATTLE.

LONDON, Oct. 2, 5-5 p.m.

A communique issued in Paris says:—A very violent battle continues on the left wing, especially in the Roye district, where the Germans appear to have concentrated considerable forces.

The action is extending more and more towards the north. The front extends to the district south of Arras.

The Germans tried to throw a bridge over the Meuse near Saint Mihiel but it was destroyed last night. The offensive continues in the Woevre.

We are progressing step by step, especially in the region between Apremont and Saint Mihiel. Over the remainder of the front only partial operations have been attempted on each side.

GERMANS SHATTERED.

ENEMY CLEARED OUT OF A MEUSE DISTRICT.

LONDON, Oct. 3, 2-10 a.m.

An official statement issued in Paris at eleven yesterday evening said:—On the left wing, one of our detachments debouching from Arras fell back slightly. We advanced north of the Somme before Albert.

Violent attacks by the enemy between Roye and Lassigny were shattered against our resistance.

On the remainder of the front everything is quite. It is reported that none of the enemy are now on the left bank of the Meuse in the vicinity of Saint Mihiel.

ALL ATTACKS REPULSED IN THE ROYE REGION.

LONDON, Oct. 3, 4-55 p.m.

A communique says that a violent action continues on the left wing, especially in the Roye region, where we have repulsed all attacks, although this part of the enemy's front has been reinforced from the centre.

There is no change in the centre between Rheims and Argonne. The Crown Prince's army tried to force a way through the woods to the south of Varennes, but was repulsed and driven north of Varennes.

We advance slowly but steadily on the heights of the Meuse and in Woevre.

BELGIANS RESISTING AT ANTWERP.

GERMANS' HEAVY LOSSES.

TWO VIOLENT ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

An official Antwerp telegram despatched on Saturday says that eastward of the river Senne we were obliged to withdraw as far as the river Nethe before a violent attack by German artillery after five days' stubborn resistance.

Our position on the Nethe is very strong, and our army will resist to the utmost.

A later official despatch says that two German attacks have been repulsed with heavy German losses.

Another telegram adds that Fort de Waelhem is still in the possession of the Belgians. The Germans have hitherto not attempted to cross the Nethe.

Flags have been hoisted over the Town Hall and church towers in Antwerp to indicate that they are historic works of art

FIGHTING OUTSIDE ANTWERP.

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK EVERY TIME.

LONDON, Oct. 3, 3-50 a.m.

The Germans attacked the forts at Lierre and Waelhem, outside Antwerp, early yesterday morning, but were repulsed with heavy loss, the Belgians charging them with the bayonet.

The Germans have made several infantry attacks on Antwerp, but they have all been repulsed.

CRIME OF LOUVAIN.

AUTHOR CASHIERED.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

It is reported that Major Manteuffel, who ordered the burning of Louvain, has been cashiered.

BELGIAN REFUGEES IN HOLLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Thousands of Belgian refugees from towns and villages round Antwerp are arriving at the Dutch town of Esschen from where they are being distributed to other towns.

LIEUT. WILLINGDON.

SEVERELY WOUNDED AND A PRISONER.

Lord Willingdon has received a cable from England saying that Headquarters report that his son is severely wounded in the thigh, and must be a prisoner.

FOUR DAYS' FIGHTING

GERMAN ATTACKS LACK COHESION.

ENEMY'S HARMLESS SHELLS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 3, 12-25 a.m.

A Headquarters' narrative by an eye witness, dated September 29th, was issued at midnight. It says:—

The task of our Army remains unchanged, namely to maintain itself until a general resumption of the offensive. No ground has been lost, but some gained, and every counter-attack has been repulsed.

The enemy's recent attacks have lacked cohesion, and have been delivered by comparatively small bodies without co-operation. Some clearly betokened inferior leadership, confirming the reports of great losses among the German officers. The enemy's artillery fire has decreased in volume, and deteriorated in control and direction.

The eye-witness attributes the recent weakness of the enemy's artillery probably to the transfer of guns to other quarters and to the activity of our aircraft in interfering with the enemy's air reconnaissance.

The Germans recently relied for observation on a captive balloon at rear of their first line. Hence the damage done to us is wholly disproportionate to the enemy's expenditure of ammunition.

The weather was fine from the 25th to the 29th. The only noteworthy incident on the 25th was the shooting and killing of the pilot of a German aeroplane flying high over our line, and the wounding and capture of his observer. During the night of the 25th and morning of the 26th a general attack was made on a greater part of the allies' position. It was everywhere repulsed, and it is estimated that the Germans left one thousand killed and wounded before one portion of our line where the machine guns and howitzers caught them in the mass.

Two further ineffectual efforts to drive us back were made in the morning and afternoon of the 27th. The Germans advanced shoulder to shoulder, followed by a supporting column. After a few minutes they closed up into a mob, affording an excellent target for our fire.

While the German heavy guns were in action on Sunday the 27th, their brass bands played hymn tunes.

The enemy made an unimportant advance at six in the evening, and renewed it strongly at half-past-eleven, but it was unsuccessful. Nothing more severe than bombardment and sniping occurred on the 28th, and 29th, excepting a night attack on the 29th, on our extreme right.

ONE MAN SCRATCHED,

NET RESULT OF 169 SHELLS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The Headquarters' statement says the eye-witness state that the damage done by the enemy's shell fire during the last few days has amounted to pitting certain areas with large craters, rendering some villages unhealthy, as the soldiers say.

A concrete instance occurred on the 27th September. At a certain point the advanced trenches north of the Aisne are within a short distance of the German works. Suddenly, without warning, three or four heavy shells fell in a village adjoining the trenches. There was then a quick succession of reports, and several clouds of smoke rose slowly and remained stationary like a line of poplars.

At intervals there were bursts of fire from the enemy's guns till the smoke merged in a solid screen above our trenches. The Germans were apparently concentrating all their efforts on enfilading our trenches, on which they poured bouquets of high explosive combined with shrapnel and common shell. Yet, when all was over, it was ascertained that the men in the trenches, consisting of a portion of the Dorsets, West Kents, Yorkshires, and Scottish Borderers, had lost only nine wounded.

On the following day 169 shells were fired into the West Kents' trenches. Four officers were buried, but were dug out unhurt. One man was scratched.

Many yarns are current in camp. One notable rumour is that the Turcos, our close neighbours, ran short of food and bartered two heavy guns for ten thousand tins of beef.

The troops in the second line pass their time by punting a football in the village squares. It is rumoured that German aviators have observed this and reported that the British forces are disorganised and running about in blind panic.

THE INDIAN TROOPS.

SPLENDID WELCOME IN FRANCE.

PEOPLE WILD WITH ENTHUSIASM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 2, 11-55 a.m.

A new page in history was opened when the fleet of transports rounded the point and swung alongside bearing the flower of the King-Emperor's Indian Army. The day was gloriously fine, and rows of gleaming, smiling faces surmounted by pugrees fluttering in the breeze, presented an unforgettable picture.

The whole city was seething with excitement while the troops disembarked, and when the force defiled through the city to the rest camp, led by the Sikhs, the inhabitants were wild with delight and enthusiasm.

It was a moving sight to see the Sikhs, Gurkhas, Punjabis Baluchis, and Princes with bejewelled turbans, pass along through dense masses of cheering spectators. Every window and every balcony and roof was thronged.

As the troops proceeded they were pelted with flowers, while people on the pavement pressed forward to grasp their hands and pin flowers and tri-colours on their tunics. The excitement reached its culmination when the Baluchis passed playing "La Marseillaise."

The pleasure of the troops at their splendid welcome was reflected in their delighted smiles.

Underlying a purely friendly welcome was intense admiration for the Indians' bearing, efficiency and equipment.

It was literally an expeditionary force, complete from mule batteries to the last pick and shovel.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

Griffiths' Agency reports Marseilles as the port of arrival of the Indian troops.

PRESS COMMENTS.

A REMARKABLE AND INSPIRING EPISODE

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The British Press voices the universal feeling of pride at the arrival of Indian troops to share in fighting for the Empire.

Many papers publish illustrations of the actual landing.

The "Times" says no episode in this extraordinary war is more remarkable or inspiring than the presence of Indian troops on the Continent.

France will be equally proud of the men who joyously came to fight on her behalf as well as on ours.

It will be our part when we have settled our affair with Germany to see to it that as the years pass India takes a more ample place in the councils of the Empire."

The "Daily Telegraph" asks: "Can we say that anything in the history of our Empire quite equals the spectacle of the coming of Indian troops to France? They are not on French soil at the behest of any Government, but because they desired it with all their hearts. If ever Englishmen had reason to be proud of their nation it is to-day, when willing soldiers of the Indian Empire have been brought to fight in our quarrel across six thousand miles of sea."

LONDON, Oct. 2, 8-45 p.m.

The evening papers re-echo the morning papers in enthusiastically welcoming the Indian troops on their arrival in France.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The "Morning Post" welcomes the arrival of the Indians, and recommends them to the Allies, who will find them good soldiers and true gentlemen. The paper says the Indians would have felt insulted and alienated if our Government had refused their assistance, so loyally and urgently offered.

HOSPITALS FOR INDIAN TROOPS.

IN FRANCE AND EGYPT.

LONDON, Oct. 2, 5-5 p.m.

Reuter learns that the formation of hospital bases in France, and possibly at Alexandria, for Indian troops, is due entirely to climatic considerations.

There is no doubt as to the reception which wounded Indian troops would be accorded if they were brought to England, but the personal welfare of the troops must outweigh all other considerations.

NAVAL FLYING CORPS.

GREAT WORK IN THE CHANNEL.

AIRSHIP BLADE CHANGED IN MID-AIR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.

An Admiralty statement regarding the work of the Naval Flying Corps says:—

While the expeditionary force was crossing, seaplanes and airships constantly patrolled the Channel and the sea between Ostend and England. On one occasion an airship had to change her propeller blade, and the captain feared it would be necessary to descend for the purpose but two of her crew volunteered, and climbed out on to the bracket carrying shafting, and changed the blade in mid-air, two thousand feet above the sea.

A strong squadron of aeroplane was sent to Ostend on August 27th, under Commander Samson. Later this aeroplane camp was moved, and it is now doing good work by aeroplanes and armed motors at advanced bases, established some distance inland.

There have been several skirmishes between motors and bands of Uhlans, and all have been successful, with loss to the enemy of killed and prisoners.

Cars and aeroplanes have also several times assisted the French artillery and infantry.

In these affairs, two officers and three others have been wounded.

Good work has also been done in reconnoitring considerable distances into the enemy's country, and dropping bombs on military positions and railways.

GALLANT DESPATCH RIDERS.

HIGH PRAISE FROM THE ALLIED COMMANDERS.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The fine work of the British volunteer despatch riders has evoked the warmest praise from the Allied commanders, who have been enabled to maintain communication along a 240-miles front.

Many of the riders are just fresh from the Universities, and have no previous military experience, but they show remarkable dash and bravery, while travelling on motor cycles through country invested by enemies.

One member has been promoted from corporal to lieutenant in three weeks.

EARL ROBERTS' BIRTHDAY.

"I AM PROUD OF THE BRITISH ARMY."

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Earl Roberts replying to congratulations on his birthday says: "I am proud of the British Army. It has never done better."

WELSH ARMY CORPS.

LONDON, Oct. 2, 8-45 p.m.

Speaking at Cardiff, Mr. Asquith appealed for recruits for the Welsh Army Corps. He mentioned that when the Cabinet in 1912 assured Germany that Great Britain would never be a party to aggression against Germany, the latter demanded a pledge of absolute neutrality; in other words asked for a free hand to dominate Europe.

INDIAN CAPTAIN'S APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 2, 5-5 p.m.

Captain Barnard, Punjab Light Horse, has been appointed temporary captain in the British Army.

VISCOUNT HARDINGE.

LONDON, Oct. 3, 12-25 a.m.

Viscount Hardinge has been gazetted to command the Rifle Depot.

GERMANS AND HIGHLANDERS.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Prince Peter of Lieven has been released from the prisoners' camp and has arrived at Stockholm. He says the Highlanders were consistently insulted. Finally one of the Gordons demanded an interview with the commandant and said that his uniform was a thousand years old and had been worn by Kings. If it were again insulted he would not answer for the consequences. Thereafter the Highlanders were not molested.

TIT FOR TAT.

ADMIRALTY ADOPT MINE-LAYING POLICY.

MINE FIELDS BEING DEVELOPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 2, 5-5 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that the Admiralty says that the German policy of mine-laying, combined with submarine activity, necessitates the Admiralty's adopting counter-measures.

The Government has, therefore, authorised a mine-laying policy to be adopted in certain areas, and mine-fields are being developed on a considerable scale.

For the safety of non-combatants, the Admiralty has issued instructions to shipping as to the dangers of crossing between latitudes 51 degrees 15 minutes and 51,40 and longitudes 1,35 and three.

FRENCH GUN-BOAT SUNK.

GERMAN CRUISERS BOMBARD PAPEETE.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 3, 8-0 a.m.

It is officially announced here that on September 22 the German cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau sank the French gunboat Zelee off Papeete.

The Zelee had been disarmed on the 14th and was without her crew.

The German cruisers then bombarded the open town of Papeete.

TANK STEAMER SUNK BY GERMAN CRUISER.

LONDON, Oct. 3, 3-50 a.m.

The German cruiser Leipzig sank the oil-tank steamer Elsinor, British registered but American owned, off Chile on September 15th. The crew were landed on Galapagos island.

VESSELS SUNK BY MINES.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

A Norwegian steamer has struck a mine. Two were drowned. The survivors have been landed at Tynemouth. The British steamer Dawdon, Hull to Antwerp, also struck a mine and nine were drowned.

The Dawdon is a British steamer with a net tonnage of 825, built in 1878 by Messrs. Short Bros., of Sunderland. The owner is Mr. R. Thornton.

DARDANELLES CLOSED.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

It is announced that the Dardanelles have been closed.

CROSS-CHANNEL SERVICES.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Cross-channel services to Flushing will be continued, the Admiralty supplying pilots.

GERMAN AIRMEN RESCUED.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

A Swedish steamer has rescued in the Baltic two German airmen from a wrecked waterplane, who had been in water for fourteen hours.

JAPANESE PREPARING FOR A BIG ASSAULT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

TOKIO, Oct. 3.

A German aeroplane at Tsingtao twice attempted to attack Japanese vessels but without result.

The German forts and ships are constantly shelling the Japanese Army which is slowly preparing a big assault on Tsingtao.

"WAR BREAD" IN HOLLAND.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 3.

Owing to shortage of wheat and flour the Municipality has ordered bakers to bake exclusively the so-called "war bread" which contains only 25 per cent of wheat and flour.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

ENEMY RETREAT IN DISORDER.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

MANY POSITIONS SEIZED BY RUSSIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 2, 8-45 p.m.

A Despatch from the Grand Duke Nicholas says:—

The battle in East Prussia continues. The Russians have occupied Krasna, a position west of Simno, by a night attack. The enemy is retreating from Leipoung and Soiny, at times in disorderly flight owing to the advance of our cavalry, supported by artillery.

The Germans rushed reinforcements by the railway to the region of Suwalki to the assistance of the retreating troops, and a sanguinary encounter ensued from Augustoff to Suwalki. The enemy attacked with the bayonet, but was repulsed with heavy loss.

We bombarded Augustoff with heavy artillery, and then our infantry resolutely took the offensive and drove back the enemy in this district.

The Russians have been successful at Schtschoutchino and Grajevo. They have invaded German territory, and seized part of a convoy of motors working between Ossowetz and Mlava.

ANOTHER GERMAN DEFEAT.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The Russians have re-entered East Prussia in the Masuren lakes' district after severe German defeats at Ossowetz and Augustovo.

They have also descended the Carpathians into the Nadjagy Valley, and defeated an Austrian force, capturing guns and quick-firers.

GERMANS PREPARING FOR GREAT BATTLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 2.

It is officially stated that the Germans are preparing for a great battle with the Russians, but they are confined to the high roads as the by-roads are quagmires. The Russians north of the Augustoff Forests were compelled to attack the German rearguard in numerous passes, and fortified positions on the lake, but supported by heavy artillery they dislodged the enemy from their trenches. The battle extended over a very long front of a hilly nature. The country broke the battle into a series of separate fights. The Russian advance has everywhere been successful.

GERMANS ROUTED.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 4.

A communiqué says that the German cavalry were routed on the road to Lodz which entailed the rout of the infantry.

"LITTLE FATHER" TO LEAD HIS TROOPS.

TSAR LEAVES FOR THE FRONT.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 3, 6-40 p.m.

The Tsar has left for the front.

PEOPLE LEAVING VIENNA.

ALARM CAUSED BY INCREASE OF CHOLERA CASES.

LONDON, Oct. 3, 4-55 p.m.

Private advices from Vienna indicate that many people are leaving owing to the general alarm caused by the increase of cholera cases, and also owing to the preparations for the defence of Vienna.

Cholera has also appeared in Germany.

GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

A great battle is imminent in the Cracow district.

The enemy's army at Cracow numbers eight hundred thousand, including four German corps, mostly Bavarians and Saxons.

RUSSIANS TAKE TWO FORTS AT PRZEMSYL.

LONDON, Oct. 3, 3-50 a.m.

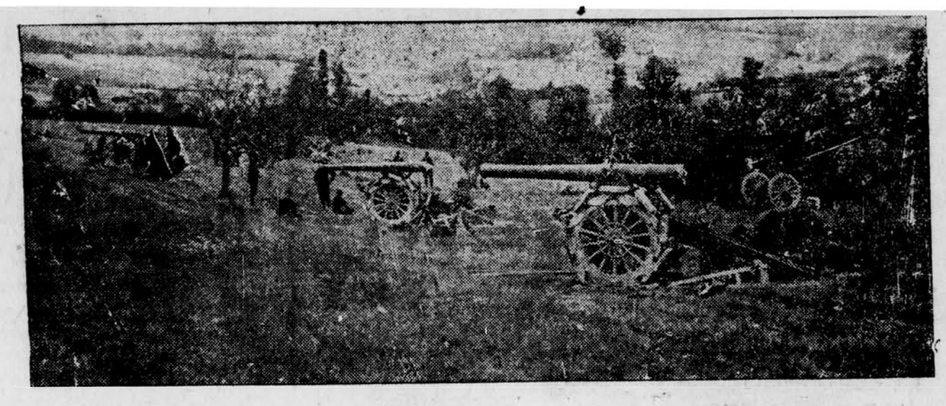
The Russians have taken two forts at Przemsyl. It is hoped that the fortress will fall before the arrival of the Austro-German reliefs.

AUSTRIA POURING TROOPS INTO BOSNIA

ROME, Oct. 4.

News from Bosnia states that now that the Germans are co-operating against the Russians the Austrian Staff is pouring troops into Bosnia.

FRENCH ARTILLERY IN THE FIELD.



Central News.

Some Latest French big guns.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The following casualties are announced to-day:—

Killed.—Lieutenant Hon. W. A. Cecil, Grenadiers.

Died of Wounds.—Lieutenant R. S. Pringle, West Surreys.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LATER.

The following casualties among officers are unofficially reported:—

In Hospital.—Lieutenant Spread, North-Lancs.

Wounded and Missing.—Lieutenant A. E. Anderson, Royal Irish; Lieut. Colonel H. McMicking, Royal Scots.

Wounded and Prisoners.—Second Lieut. R. H. Bolton, Cheshires; Captain I. George, Royal Irish; Major Shewan, Dublin Fusiliers.

Prisoner.—Second Lieut. G. N. Paget, Norfolks.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The following list of officers wounded is issued:—

Second Lieut. V. Beaufort, Devonshires; Major R. Coates, Field Artillery; Major De Sausmaurez and Lieut. A. J. Gibbs, Field Artillery; Capt. R. S. Gwynn, South Wales Borderers; Captain T. B. Harris, Devonshires; Lieut. A. E. James, South Wales Borderers; Second Lieut. C. A. Jardine, Army Service Corps; Lieut. L. Maton, Devonshires; Lieut. J. A. Mitchell, Shropshire Light Infantry; Lieut. J. MacD. Needham, Sherwoods; Lieut. Colonel W. E. Northey, Royal Rifles, Captain W. O. Pritchard, South Wales Borderers, Lieut. E. D. Ridley, Grenadier Guards; Captain W. Rothwell, Inniskilling Fusiliers; Lieut. A. G. Soames, Goldstreams; Second Lieut. H. J. P. Thompson, West Surreys; Lieut. H. N. Walker, Welsh Regiment; Second Lieut. W. F. Watkins, Gloucesters; Lieut. C. L. Wauchope, Northants Regiment; Captain R. Willan Kings Royal Rifles.

Missing.—Lieut. R. Flood, Medicals; Lieut. M. K. Mackenzie, Kings Royal Rifles.

Wounded and Prisoners.—Lieut. Briard, Norfolks; Major J. B. Orr, Norfolks.

Rejoined.—Capt. E. F. Lees, Engineers.

Wounded in East Africa.—Lieut. A. J. Wavell, Welsh Regt.

It is unofficially reported that Capt. H. C. Johnson, Kings Royal Rifles is wounded and a prisoners, and that Capt. W. L. Dugmore, Cheshires, is a prisoners.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The following list of officers killed is published:—Lieut. W. O. Ball, Medicals; Capt. Cameron and Lieut. N. C. Cameron Cameron Highlanders; Lieut. J. Coker, South Wales Borderers; Lieut. Crocket, Medicals; Lieut. Meiklejohn, Camerons; Captain D. Miers, Camerons; Captain C. Hills, Army Service Corps; Major G. Welby, South Wales Borderers.

Died of Wounds.—Lieut. Naylor-Leyland, Royal Horse Guards.

Believed Killed.—Lieut. the Hon. J. N. Manners, Grenadier Guards.

FIGHTING IN AFRICA.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

PRETORI, Oct. 4.

A border engagement in Randatonein and Warmdid district on the 26th September resulted in the British having casualties of sixteen killed and forty-three wounded, eight missing and 192 captured.

Numbers of prisoners are being released on parole owing to lack of food and water.

GERMAN WOUNDED AT VIENNA.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

An endless stream of wounded arriving at Vienna now includes many Germans who are greeted enthusiastically.

WAR ITEMS.

LONDON, Oct. 2, 8-45 p.m.

It transpires that the Honourable Artillery Company and the London Scottish are in France.

Captain Digby, late Younghusband's House, has been appointed temporary captain in the in British Army.

Reuter understands that five Japanese military attaches will be allowed to accompany General French's staff.

SPECIAL WAR CABLES.

PREPARING FOR THE GREAT BATTLE AT CRACOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 4.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

October 2.—The recent German activity in East Rrussia is now generally regarded as unimportant. The real conflict in the eastern theatre is northwards of a line passing west of Lodz to the Vistula. The Russian forces which have been moving through Galicia, and are now engaged before Cracow, are the Russian left. This action is expected to oprove the biggest of the war. It is understood that the Russian seizure of the Carpathian passes cuts off Germany's last source of petrol, which is indispensable to Zeppelins, aeroplanes and transport.

The "Times" military correspondent is hopeful of Antwerp's holding out until it can be relieved.

The "Mail's" Antwerp correspondent states that the Germans attacking the gap between the forts, on touching barbed wire were electrocuted.

The long description in the "Times" of the landing of Indians at Marseilles and their enthusiastic reception is undated. The "Mails" description is dated Saturday.

The "Morning Post's" Paris correspondent says the Boer General, Joubert, has landed in France, and expressed the hope to be able to fight beside General French, whom he regarded as the ablest of the English generals

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

THE AISNE.—The river rises to the east of France, runs northward to Semny, then turns westward past Soissons and flows into the Oise near Compiegne.

ROYE.—A town in France 20 miles north of Compiegne.

THE MEUSE.—This river traverses the Vosges, passes Verdun, Sedan, Mezieres, Charleville and Givet and then runs through Belgium.

THE SOMME.—This river rises near St. Quentin, flows past Peronne and Amiens and enters the English Channel near St. Valery.

LASSIGNY.—15 miles north of Compiegne.

RHEIMS.—In the dept of Marne, 98 miles E. N. E. of Paris.

ST. MIHIEL.—On the Meuse 30 miles south of Verdun.

WOEVRE.—In the depts of Meuse and Meurthe-et-Moselle. France.

ARRAS.—In the dep of Pao de Calais, 23 miles N. W. of Cambrai.

VARENNES.—A town in Meuse, 18 miles N W. of Verduno. It was here on June 22nd 1791, that Louis XVI and his family were captured when making for the frontier.

CRACOW.—In Austria, on the left bank of the Vistula.

PRZEMYSL.—A fortified town in Galicia, 56 miles west of Lemberg.

OSSOWETZ.—40 miles to the eastward of the East Prussian Frontier.

AUGUSTOFF.—On a canal connecting The Vistula and the Niemen, 48 miles west-north-west of Grodno.

SUWALKI.—A Polish town, with a population of 27,170, situated 48 miles N. W. of Grodno.

GRAJEVO.—A small town in Poland 25 miles S. W. of Augustowo on the Lyk River.

PAPEETE.—The capital of the Pacific island of Tahiti, the chief port and trading centre, and the seat of Government of the French establishments in Oceania. It has a population of 4,280, of whom 2,600 are French.

MLAVA.—A town of Poland, 51 miles N. E. of Plock.

TSING-TAU.—A fortified naval base at the entrance to Kia-Chan Bay.

SHIPPING IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

SEVENTEEN VESSELS LEAVE CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

Seventeen vessels totalling some sixty thousand tons are leaving Calcutta to-day and to-morrow for Rangoon, Madras and Colombo. They are the Argyll, Irismere, Nairu, Ranella, Begonia, Belle of France, Ceylon Maru, Baron Balfour, Totusmere, Syriam, Minhla, Holywell, Norfarer, Shahjehan Loredano and Obra. Among those to leave on Monday are the Kabinga and Mitra. The vessels leaving the port are mainly concerned in the Burma trade or are carrying coal. Steamers loaded with more valuable cargo for America, Australia and Europe are apparently being kept back till the security of the routes has been tested by experience. There is definite uneasiness in several mercantile circles lest the optimism of the marine authorities may not be altogether justified by events. So far as can be learned clearances have not yet been applied for in respect to the requisitioned vessels.

GERMAN GUNS WITH THEIR BACKS TO PARIS.

Topical War Service.

The photograph shows the German gunners pushing heavy guns through a muddy vegetable field.

BLUNDER OF NAMUR.

FORTS TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

The mystery of the collapse of the Namur defence—the great contrast to the story of Liege—is elucidated in a long Reuter message from Ostend, writes the "Daily Chronicle."

Namur was strongly protected by modern forts which had, during the defence of Liege, been further strengthened. Large areas had been mined, the field of fire from the forts had been very largely cleared by dynamite, while barbed wire obstructions carrying electric currents of 1,500 volts covered all the approaches.

Stores of ammunition and provisions had been accumulated, and it was anticipated that its siege would cost the Germans weeks of time and at least 50,000 men. Instead, it fell practically at the first attack.

MISTAKE OF THE DEFENDERS.

Members of the garrison suggest that the defenders let the enemy come too close without attacking him, and they waited too long for the delayed French army.

For a week the Belgians on the one bank of the Meuse waited for the Germans on the other bank to attack. Every day, they thought, was a day gained on the path of victory. But all this time the Germans were painfully bringing up that enormous, slow-moving heavy siege artillery, whose power and even existence have only since been revealed. Taught by their losses before Liege, the Germans held back their storming forces and waited for the big guns. The movement of these and of the main German forces were screened by the curtain of cavalry.

General Michel and his staff are criticised for inaction during this period. In a fog the Germans got their 32 new siege guns into position, where they could concentrate on a single sector of the fortress ring.

They were at a minimum distance of three miles from the Belgian trenches, and out of range of the Belgian fire.

The Germans were accurately informed; one officer taken prisoner had photographs of trenches dug up only a few days before.

One of the survivors tells this tale of the fall of Namur:—

"Without troubling about the forts, the Germans centred their rain of steel upon our entrenchments. For ten hours our fellows stood this without being able to fire a shot in return. Any man who put his head above the ramparts simply had it mown off.

"Lying flat on our stomachs, using whatever we could to shield our heads, all we could do was to wait under this storm of iron and fire. We were all burning to emulate our valiant brothers who fell at Liege, but who would not be disheartened, with an enemy thus attacking him and nothing to be done, nothing to avenge the comrades falling around? Whole regiments were being decimated.

The losses among the officers were terrible, and gradually the soldiers, unled, became demoralised. With one bound they rose and fled—a general sauve-qui-peut.

FORT FIRES 10 SHOTS AND GETS 1,200.

"Meanwhile many German guns had been turned on the forts, especially on Maigeret and Marchovelette. Armed with oldfashioned guns of much smaller calibre, they could offer but a feeble resistance, and Maigeret, in fact, only fired about ten shots, while it received no less than 1,200 shells fired at the rate of 20 a minute.

"At Marchovelette 75 men were killed in the batteries, and both forts soon surrendered. The other works, however, were still holding out when the army left the town.

"The eventuality of a retirement had not been provided for, and great confusion ensued. Soldiers declare that officers cried out, 'Get out as best you can. The thing is to get to Antwerp.'

"No provision had been made for the destruction of the immense stores, and all these, with the fortress artillery and most of the field artillery, the horses of which had been killed, fell into the enemy's hands.

"At the Cadets' School alone there was a store of three million daily rations. The ambulance corps lost 150 men out of its 600.

TO THE COAST AND HOME BY SEA.

"Our line of retreat was on St. Gerard, where we hoped to join the French brigade from Dinant. The French, overwhelmed at Dinant, had fallen back by way of Morville, and could only send us two regiments, which bravely fought their way through to us and joined us not far from Namur very reduced in numbers.

"Our generals had also believed that the blowing up of the bridge at Zambes would cover our retreat, but the Germans cut our retreat near Bois-les-Villers. We cut our way through, but at the price of what losses.

"Our retreat continued by way of Hirson, Laon and Amiens to Rouen.

"As the Belgian Government was anxious to concentrate all its forces in the Antwerp enceinte, we were sent from Rouen to Havre, whence we were taken to our own shores."

The Namur garrison and the troops sent to occupy the intervals between the forts numbered 26.000 men. Those who have returned to Belgian soil number 12.000.

An Amsterdam dispatch from Namur states that that town has been much more severely damaged than Liege. More than 1,000 houses have been destroyed, including the town hall and a part of the citadel. The Place Leopold has also been destroyed.—

MR. GOKHALE'S RETURN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 4.

A private letter by the last mail says Mr. Gokhale is expected to leave England on 21st November and will reach India by 11th December. It is quite possible he might leave a couple of weeks earlier but his programme will be settled by the middle of October.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

THE KOMAGATA TRAGEDY.

Further Light Needed.

"The Indian Social Reformer."—The communique leaves much room for doubt as to how far tactless handing contributed to the unfortunate outburst. Where was the necessity of Mr. Donald's intervention when Sir William Duke had evidently succeeded in bringing the men to a compliant frame of mind? The men had returned home disappointed and embittered by the treatment they had received in a country where they believed they had a right as the subjects of the King-Emperor, to enter and reside. Most Indians hold that the policy of exclusion of British subjects because of their colour by British colonies is an unjust and inequitable policy. In these circumstances, it was the plain duty of every one concerned to deal with the repatriated men in a tactful and sympathetic spirit. The fact that Sir William Duke's efforts were conspicuously successful, while Mr. Donald's attempt was the signal for an outbreak, is significant. We also think that it was a serious blunder not to have explained the Ordinance to the men immediately on their landing. The effect of having kept it back from them until they had been worked up into a recalcitrant frame of mind in ignorance of the law, might have been to lead the men to suspect that a law of which they were not told at once, might not be in actual existence.

The Vaunting of Tiger Qualities.

"The Leader."—The published information unquestionably shows to our mind that the Komagata Maru men were in an excited frame of mind. For this there is ample explanation in the experiences they had undergone. But the information also shows that the officers who were deputed to dispatch them to the Punjab were not by any means as tactful as they might have been expected to be. The Ingress into India Ordinance was the last thing in the world those passengers who had been refused ingress into the colony, were in a fit condition to understand properly and appreciate. The Government of Bengal were humane enough as every one would have expected of them, to express regret for the loss of life that took place. But the "Pioneer" has no such decent feeling to spare for those poor folk. It has come out with a savage paragraph full of the tiger qualities which it had vaunted of on a notorious occasion, and if it had the administration of the country in its hands it would probably not have been content with banishing all those men as it has very amiably suggested but possibly shot and hung remorselessly as it threatened on the occasion referred to.

Degenerate Cosmopolitans.

"The Statesman."—The outrage can only be explained on the supposition that among the returned emigrants were men who had imbibed anarchical ideas in America and Japan and who were resolved to have their own way even at the cost of murder. It is obvious enough that such men must have lost all hold on the religion and traditions of the Sikh race. The distinguishing characteristic of the true Sikh is loyalty. During the Mutiny the Punjab was faithful to the British Government and gave valuable assistance in the suppression of the revolt. No real Sikh would be guilty of an act of treacherous violence. We must, therefore, draw a broad line of cleavage between the degenerate cosmopolitans who were the accomplices of Gurdit Singh, and the chivalrous race to whose valour British India owes so much. No one will hold the Sikh people responsible for the criminal outbreak at Budge-Budge whose authors they will assuredly disown.

Application of Ordinance No. 5.

"The Hindu."—The conduct of the repatriated men who were armed, seems to have been the result of sudden provocation, the nature of which has not been explained and we have a suspicion also that all this bloodspilling could have been avoided if more tact had been used by the officers. Whatever that may be the application of Ordinance No. 5 of 1914 which has reference only to the war, to the repatriated Indians, was unwarranted and unjustifiable. Under that Ordinance, the authorities could regulate and restrict the movements of any persons and compel them to remain in a specified place or proceed by a specified *route etc.* And the Ordinance says that no power under it could be exercised unless the authority exercising it is satisfied that the exercise thereof is desirable in order to protect the State from the prosecution of some purpose prejudicial to its safety, interests or tranquillity. How the allowing of these repatriated Indians to go their own way in their own country without molesting them or restricting their movements, would be prejudicial to the State in the ways mentioned, passes our comprehension.

The Neglected Precaution.

"The Englishman."—It may be a graceless task to search men, but this was not an occasion to stand on ceremony of any kind, and knowing the men and the character of the influences to which they have been subjected for several months past, every individual should have been subjected to a strict search. The neglect to take this very obvious precaution is the direct cause of the tragedy that followed. The affair is in every way most regrettable, and there are features of it which will doubtless form the subject of strict enquiry on the part of the Government.

"Deport Them."

"The Indian Daily News."—We do not know what will be done with them but it is obvious that they should not be let loose now in their own country. It is absurd to prosecute them with all the questions about identification and the absurdities of legal procedure. It was not an ordinary riot and the law requires rioters to have a common object which lawyers endeavour to dissipate. It is eminently a case for a kindly deportation to an island for a period till they have realised that it is wrong to attack people who are kind to you and mean well to you.

LONDON LETTER.

SOCIETY AND THE WAR.

NOBLEMEN ENLIST AS PRIVATES.

AN ANARCHIST TURNED PATRIOT.

PROTECTION OF LONDON.

HEROISM AT THE FRONT.

Social functions in England are almost entirely suspended. The spirit of society is indicated by the number of noblemen and rich gentlemen's sons who have joined the ranks. The curious sights in London streets—the passing of German prisoners, the daily arrival of Belgian refugees,—and the precautions taken to protect London from surprise or danger by aerial attack are described in our correspondent's letter.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 11.

There has been racing at Doncaster. That is the nearest approach to news of social functions I can give your readers, for England is at war as she has never been at war before. Nobody is entertaining and, so far as possible, everybody is helping. The nation is behaving splendidly and, as I have said in a previous letter, class distinctions are forgotten. The reports of noblemen and rich gentlemen enlisting as privates gives but a mild idea of how strong is the patriotic wave. Only an hour ago I met a friend of Mr. Arthur Lowther, the eldest son of the Speaker of the House of Commons. He told me that Mr. Lowther has resigned his commission in a Yeomanry regiment and enlisted as a private in the Suffolk Regiment, as he felt he could be of more immediate use to his country in the more humble capacity. For those of us who have home ties that must be recognised and are over the age limit, plenty of opportunities are offered for combining, drilling and practising with the rifle. The football clubs are behaving splendidly by encouraging recruiting and as far as possible diverting the energy and enthusiasm that has been devoted to the sport to more practical purposes.

THE KING AND QUEEN.

Contrary to expectation the King has never left London. Every day His Majesty and the Queen devote the little spare time from their official duties to visiting the wounded. Occasionally His Majesty finds an opportunity of showing his interest in his forces in another way. On Wednesday for example, he motored into the country and cut off some Territorials on the march. After an inspection and encouraging speech, the men marched on, cheering the Royal car as they passed.

Among my friends I have the honour to include an artist of exceptional merits who, like many another man of genius, must depend on future generations for appreciation. His limited income and unlimited responsibilities are reconciled to some extent by temporary earnings on the stage, his brother being our greatest romantic actor. My friend is a tall, dark, thin Scotsman, unconventional in his dress and inclined at times to suggest the French revolutionary. Before the war he was wont to make my hair stand on end with terrible views on anarchy, and universal peace, occasionally relieved by the genial assassination of an unoffending monarch. Then came the war and the unwarranted brutalities in Belgium. I met my friend at the Cafe Royal. He had not shaved for two days, his head was posed forward, and there was a strong fanatical light in his eyes. In two or three days when "La belle France" had been entered he was looking positively dangerous; for a devotee of the *Quartier Latin*, my friend loves France like a Frenchman. Two days later I met him in the street; he opened his arms and received me with a genial smile. His head was set back, his chest prominent and his whole appearance suggested *bonhomie* and a contented mind. "I am one of Kitchener's Army" he cried and added "God save the King." He had joined the "Public School Boys' and Universities' Corps." So much for your British revolutionary, when his country is in danger, and when times are too serious for "pose" and the genuine inward nature will out.

The above is but an example of the spirit that animates the whole nation.

"PETER THE PACKER."

The nickname "Peter the Packer" will not convey any meaning to your readers, and means little to the average man at home. But to those of us who remember the Balfour regime in Ireland it brings memories of truly stirring times when Mr. Peter O'Brien was Solicitor-General for Ireland. During the prosecutions it was impossible to get an open minded jury in the ordinary way and Mr. O'Brien took upon himself to challenge such members who were known to be biassed. However, Irishmen are quick to forgive when they know the character of a man is right, especially if he happens to be one of themselves. For years, Peter O'Brien, who, as Lord O'Brien and Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, has just passed away, has been one of the most popular men among all classes in the Emerald Isle. He will go down to history as a really great judge. His father was a well known Liberal Member of Parliament who was strongly in sympathy with Daniel O'Connell, the famous liberator. Although Lord O'Brien had been so strong a partisan in the days of the Land League, he was a born judge, and, from the moment he took his seat on the Bench, political views seemed to vanish from his sphere. He was a keen sportsman, a quality quite as attractive to the public in Ireland as it is in England.

Another notable death during the past few days was that of Sir Stephen Furness, a nephew of Lord Furness. Sir Stephen, who was created a baronet just a year ago, was chairman of the famous iron firm of Furness, Withy and Company. He was member for Hartlepool, which constituency had been represented by Lord Furness up to the time he was raised to the peerage. The circumstances of the deceased baronet's death have just been told by his widow at the inquest. Sir Stephen was not a good sleeper and it appears that he rose at 1-16 on Sunday morning and lit a candle. Lady Furness went into the dressing room. On her return she found that her husband had fallen through a low casement window and was lying dead on the pavement below.

HEROISM IN THE FIELD.

I hear from head-quarters that Captain Grenfell, whose magnificent conduct with the Lancers will be one of the historic incidents of the British Army, has been recommended for the V. C. Fortunately there are other ways of rewarding exceptional valour than by presentation of the much merited cross, for, apart from the papers, what I hear from those that have already returned from the front, the deeds of astonishing courage by our troops generally and individual officers and men are unparalleled. It is not only that superhuman courage, skill and luck have saved Sir John French's gallant little army from being wiped out, but I am told the spirits of our men are so wonderful. Those that have returned are all looking forward to the time when they "will get at the Germans again." There is no doubt that the Kaiser had felt quite confident that the small British force would be wiped out, and the unfortunate delay in French support when matters were at their worst should have given them the opportunity.

Everybody is looking forward to the appearance of the first Indian Contingent in the field. The Germans are a methodical people and hate to be faced with the unexpected, so that the chances of their standing long against your lancers is improbable, especially as even so self restrained a writer as Sir John French has said that the British troops have already secured a moral superiority over them.

THE GERMAN PRISONERS.

Those of your readers who know England would be rather surprised could they be transplanted here at the present time. Even now, as I write before a big window in the Strand, I see some twenty omnibuses pass packed with German prisoners. They are civilians who have failed to register, suspected spies, and reservists who have been arrested on their way to join the colours. Each omnibus is guarded by eight soldiers in khaki with fixed bayonets, four on the top and four inside. Every fighting man in the kingdom, by the way, is in khaki; even the sentries outside the Royal Palaces. London is indeed full of interest. From time to time especially in the evenings, you will see from fifty to sixty Germans carrying their goods in bundles or portmanteaux, being conducted by police. This is done in an informal manner, our Teuton friends scuttling along bearing their goods, without any particular order, while the burly constables, looking like veritable giants, saunter good-naturedly among them. There is real pathos about these Germans. It is not that they are unhappy or likely to be anything but well treated. The pathos exists in the matter of course way they accept the situation; you feel a complete want of independence and moral and intellectual liberty must have characterised their life in their native country.

THE BELGIAN REFUGEES.

Of the recruiting stations and the scenes around them I wrote in my last letter. One of the sights continues to be the arrival of the unhappy refugees from Belgium; weeping women, silent suken men, and little turnip-headed Flemish children. Some of these last seem to enjoy the novelty; one little baby in the arms of a weeping mother actually waved and laughed at the crowd who systematically cheer the plucky little Belgians.

Yesterday there arrived at Charing Cross Station a great number of nuns, monks and priests. There were also about half-a-dozen soldiers of the Black Watch back from the front; among them a veritable giant of a Highlander with a sunburnt face and a huge red moustache. He created much excitement among the nuns, who nudged one another and pointed to his massive knees. All these refugees are met by helpers who give them water and food. Outside the stations are huge motor wagons on which they are driven to their destination.

SEARCHLIGHTS ON LONDON.

Little by little the condition of war makes itself more and more felt in our metropolis. The extreme West End is swept by search lights from Hounslow. For the last two nights searchlights have been sweeping the town from Charing Cross and elsewhere. At the suggestion of the military authorities all the drinking centres are closed at 11 o'clock instead of 12-30, and even the hotels and nightclubs are not allowed to sell intoxicating liquors after that hour. It was a pathetic sight to see an elderly peer, who is particularly fond of his Champagne at supper, drinking lemonade at the Piccadilly Hotel on Tuesday night. There are less than half the street lamps burning at nights, while there are all sorts of other arrangements of which it is not wise to write. During the past two or three nights an Admiralty airship has been floating over the town. There is much more interesting matter I could give you of the alertness throughtout England, especially at military centres, but the conspiracy of silence cannot be too carefully respected.

GENERAL SMITH-DORRIEN.

"Tommy Atkins" will appreciate the well-merited praise that Lord Kitchener has bestowed on General Smith-Dorrien; for Tommy Atkins has never had a finer friend in the history of the British army. If a complete contrast can be found to the Prussian idea of an army and its soldiers it is the views of General Smith-Dorrien. So far from the private soldier being but one of a floock to be forced forward in close formation and shot down like a mere animated machine, General Smith-Dorrien has ever insisted on the individual intelligence, humanity and "Soul" of the soldier. Discipline and plenty of it, but that granted, Sir Smith-Dorrien reckons that Jack is as good as his master, though his duties may be more humble. While on the subject of the Army I may mention a transference almost unprecedented from the junior service to the Royal Navy. The opulent young Duke of Sutherland, who has served as a lieutenant in the Army has now obtained a sub-lieutenant's commission in the Royal Naval Voluteers Reserve and has joined H. M. S. Victory. The Duke's military career has been connected with both the Grenadier Guards and the Scots Greys. His Grace was much to the fore a few days ago as the president of an Italian meeting in London supporting England and France in the persent war. The Duke's grand-father was a prominent supporter of Garibaldi.

RETREAT OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

Topical War Service.

During the retreat of the German Army owing to forced marches their troops were completely exhausted. The photograph shows the Infantry on the road taking a rest.

GERMAN OCCUPATION OF BRUSSELS.

Photo by Central News.

Fatigued German troops who arrived in Brussels after a long march.

HERO WORSHIP IN PARIS.

BRITISH "TOMMIES'" POPULARITY.

HOW A PRIEST CAME TO THE RESCUE.

"The Daily Chronicle" special Correspondent Mr. C. H. Perris wrote as follows from Paris on Monday, September 7:—

There are a good many Tommies in Paris some of whom have gone through the whole of the step-by-step retirement from Mons You meet them in groups of two or three near the city gates waiting to get in or out, each surrounded by a crowd of women in transports of hero-worship.

"Having a good time?" I shouted to a tired but happy looking lad in khaki who was conducting a commissariat wagon and a van marked with the name of a Canterbury laundry company guaranteed for "high class work."

"Rather too good!" he replied with a grin. But they can only tell you of isolated incidents, and a general sense that all goes well. Some of them had lost touch with the fighting line, and after various adventures found their way to Paris partly on foot, partly by rail.

There was one particularly poignant case of this kind. A French officer found a British infantryman exhausted and hungry by the roadside to the north of Paris, and took him to a restaurant. Returning a little later he found the poor fellow weeping like a child. He had lost his regiment, and could not get it out of his overwrought brain that he would be suspected of having run away and be court-martialled.

EVERYBODY HAPPY.

A number of men of the 6th Dragoon Guards are here to obtain remounts. They look very fit, but their khaki tunics badly want mending. Their horses were shot under them during the fighting at Compiegne. Some fine German horses were captured, but these, they say, were no good to them, not being fast enough, for our firing.

A man whose evidence is valuable because his military duties take him to all parts of the field of war, says that the men—French, British and Belgians alike—are not merely content but "happy."

They are not conscious of anything that can be called defeat. They have suffered terribly, and have had to retire repeatedly before superior numbers. But there has never been a rout.

They know the greatness of the cause for which they are fighting, and they feel that victory is only a question of time. They understand that British reinforcements though necessarily slow are infallibly sure, and that time is constantly thinning the German lines.

GERMANS DOWNHEARTED.

Like others these Dragoon Guards declared that the Germans seem downhearted that they lie down and surrender and seem to have suffered from lack of food.

While they were chatting, two British officers passing in a motorcar pulled up and questioned a corporal about the regimental base.

They gave him a note to the French War Ministry, requesting that the men should be directed immediately to the remount department.

Several hundred French Hussars and Dragoons reached Paris to-day from the North, rearguard, apparently, of the retreat from Belgium. The men looked tired but fit; their horses were in a pitiful condition.

A lady who lived in one of the villages to the North-east of Paris until the approach of the Germans the other day tells me of an episode out of which by adding here and subtracting there an artist would construct a touching romance, but whose sting will touch the intelligent mind more sharply if I tell only the naked truth.

The village, which I had better not name lies not far from Chantilly racecourse, with the smoke of Paris visible on one hand and a countryside of parks and mansions on the other. On Tuesday or Wednesday last four lost Tommies turned up in the village and asked for shelter. They had been chased by Uhlans, and the cure probably realised the risks he ran in taking them into his little house.

THE CURE LIED

Early in the morning, sure enough, a German patrol rode into the place, summoned the inhabitants together, and demanded the surrender of the Englishmen threatening dire penalties. Everyone knew where they were, and turned to their spiritual guide.

Instinct saves us from reason in such crisis. The good cure lied boldly, in a loud voice, so that his flock should understand. He had not seen the Englishmen. No doubt they had gone on toward Paris. The German soldiers rode on.

What most struck my informant was the exceeding deliberation with which the Atkins four performed their toilet and brushed their hair and clothes before making their escape. The curè then left for a safer place. When they returned and found all the birds flown, the Uhlans took their revenge by burning his house down.

THE MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Moree with the homeward mails of the 26th ultim arrived at Aden at day break on Friday the 2nd instant.

RUSSIAN ENTRY INTO LEMBERG.

2,000 GUNS AMONG THE BOOTY

HAUL OF 30 MILLION DAYS' RATIONS

"The Daily Chronicle" Special Correspondent, Mr. Perceval Gibbon, wired as follows from Petrograd (St. Petersburg) on September 5:—

Prisoners, the number of whom is not even yet known, guns including mitrailleuses the number of which was first stated as 2,000 then as 200, but now is, stated officially as 2,000, and 30,000,000 days' rations are only part of the booty of Lemberg and Halitch.

More valuable than all these is the progress marked by this victory which, as the Commander-in-Chief reports, has deprived the second Austrian army of all warlike value.

The Russians entered Lemberg while the Austrians were still in flight. In view of the position of the town and its military importance, the Russian staff had made preparations for its bombardment and possibly a siege. In their panic the Austrians left the ground strewn in places with abandoned articles of equipment. Clothes, rifles, ammunition, even officers' swords, had been thrown away.

WOUNDED ABANDONED.

The wounded were abandoned on the field of battle, and the hospitals and houses of the town are full of them. Ambulances were used as vehicles to escape in. The Russian medical service and Red Cross were heavily overtaxed with the care of the Austrian wounded. The guarding of the prisoners alone involves the use of several battalions of troops.

Fortunately Lemberg was one of the main depots of stores, and there is no scarcity either of food or of medical material. The number of guns captured will probably have to be revised, but the figure is still enormous, and swollen by the fact that there were big reserves of them in the town.

It is difficult to over-estimate the value of this victory. The Austrian second army, or what remains of it, is reported to be fortifying Jaroslav, 60 miles to the west, but though the nature of the ground may retard the Russian advance, it is a beaten army.

Another stage on the road to Prussia is accomplished, and it has reassured the public, which was unable to understand the slowness of the operations on the western frontier, and has just received depressing news from Osterode.

One sees the effect everywhere. Russians have now not less than 2,000,000 men actually in the field, and the huge leisurely machine of mobilisation continues to grind forth fresh brigades. Russia means to keep her word to Europe.

BATTLE OF A FORTNIGHT.

As the story of the 14 days' battle now shapes itself its outstanding feature was the quality of the Russian infantry. For two weeks they thrust at the Austrian line, which extended from Komenka to Halitch, General Russky being in command on the north, and that heroic and typically Russian soldier, General Brousselow, on the south. The latter had for his objective the position at the junction of the Lipa and Dniester Rivers, where the Austrians held the bridge head, which presently became the key to Halitch.

It was here on September 3 that the great diffused battle narrowed itself down to the real sturggle. It was almost entirely a battle of infantry advancing across the low-lying river levels, in which lies the big Galician village of Podhajeco, against a huge body of Austrians strongly entrenched and covered by strong forces of artillery. The dispositions of the latter were already disturbed by the previous day's artillery attack.

RUSSIANS TRUE TO TRADITION.

The discipline and steadiness of the Russian infantrymen under a terrific fire are spoken of on all hands as beyond praise. Every witness of their behaviour, whether in Galicia or Prussia, has remarked a sort of sobriety, a level and indomitable equanimity of temper which never deserts them. In earlier forward movements with a massed attacking force in the wooded lands east of the river they lost pretty heavily, but in spite of this and of the fact that they had already been in action almost continuously for two weeks their first actual assault carried them right into the Austrian position.

The bridgehead was won by the bayonet, but not without heavy losses. At this point the Austrians stood stubbornly. There was no panic at the onslaught, as at Lemberg, and it was the seizure of crossing places on the river further north and the passage of large bodies of Russians, which finally made the Austrian position untenable.

The total Austrian loss on that day has not been ascertained, if only because it was impossible to distinguish between those killed and the still unburied dead in the earlier fighting.

A conservative figure is 20,000 killed and wounded.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE VICTORY

A message from Petrograd through Rome represents a high Russian military official as stating that as a result of Russian and Serbian victories ten Russian army corps will be sufficient to hold Austria in check, leaving 20 corps free to launch against Germany. In the operations at Lemberg 35,000 wounded are reported to have been abandoned owing to lack of transport.

GERMAN SPIES' REFUGE IN VEGETABLE SACKS.

A telegram from Warsaw reports that on the road to that city a German colonist with a horse and cart loaded with sacks was stopped by Cossacks, who asked him what he was carrying. He replied, "Only vegetables for market." One Cossack thrust his lance into a sack, and a piercing shriek was heard.

"What kind of vegetables have you got here?" asked the Cossack. On that sack and another being emptied two Germans were found who are said to be spies. Other sacks really contained garden produce.

The wounded spy and his companions will be brought before a court-martial.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A HINDU'S WILL.

DISINHERITED SONS.

GAJANAN BHIMRAO V. LUXMON BHIMRAO AND ANOTHER.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

This was a petition for probate of the last will and testament of a Hindu deceased Bhimrao Atmaram, who died leaving property valued at over 5 lakhs of rupees.

The said deceased died in Bombay on the 20th October, 1912, and left behind him three sons, the plaintiff, Gajanan, and the two defendants, Luxmon and Vithal and three daughters. The deceased left a will dated 8th January, 1910; whereby he appointed his three sons executors and the plaintiff, managing executor or trustee of the will. He further appointed Mr. K. R. Daftary, a solicitor of this High Court, supervisor and directed that all differences between his executors or his children should be referred to Mr. Daftary for decision and his decision thereupon was to be final and unimpeachable. Further Mr. Daftary was empowered to take possession of the estate from the hands of the executors if he thought that desirable. The will provided that the different members of the household were to continue living together and the expenses were to be defrayed out of the family funds by the executors. Thereafter provision was made for the education and the marriage expenses of the minor children. If the testator's sons Luxmon and Vithal wished to live separately from the family each of them and after their death the wives and children of each of them were to be paid Rs. 100 a month out of the estate. The sole management of the estate was left to the plaintiff, Gajanan, and, subject to the various legacies, the whole estate was bequeathed to him absolutely; the other sons being only entitled to be maintained in the house. To this will of the deceased the plaintiff, as managing executor, now applied for probate.

To this petition both the defendants had filed caveats. The first defendant Luxmon admitted that the will was the will of the deceased and was executed by him but he urged that the will did not express the real intentions of the deceased and that the deceased was caused to execute the same by the undue influence and coercion of one Kashibai, a mistress of the deceased. The second defendant urged that the will to which probate was now sought had been for a long time been treated by the deceased as revoked and had been verbally cancelled by the deceased. Further the deceased had instructed his solicitors Messrs. Daftary, Ferriera and Divan to prepare a new will and the old will was preserved simply to serve as a rough draft for the new will that was intended to be prepared. The second defendant further urged that the said new will was prepared; that an engrossment of it was read over and explained to the deceased, that the deceased had approved of it and had commenced to sign the will; but before the signature had been wholly written out the deceased stayed his hand under the influence of Kashibai. The second defendant submitted that under the circumstances the will of which probate had been applied for, stood cancelled and revoked.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Davar and Mr. Kanga, appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Mirza and Mr. Khan appeared for the second defendant.

MR. DAFTARY'S EVIDENCE.

After the issues were raised Mr. Daftary was examined. In examination-in-chief to Mr. Setalvad he stated that the deceased had been his personal friend for many years. The instructions for the will were given by the deceased in 1908. The will had some pencil alterations and additions in his hand-writing. Bhimrao wanted in 1911 to make certain alterations in the will of 1910 as he said he wanted to give nothing to his son Vithal. He said that a new will should be prepared in accordance with the alterations. A fair draft was prepared and engrossed but the will was never executed. The witness disuaded the deceased from executing the said will as he did not think it fair to throw away the son Vithal altogether.

In cross-examination by Mr. Davar the witness said that the deceased was a shrewd man of business and wass very kind-hearted. During the last ten or twelve years his peace of mind had been disturbed by his eldest son Vithal. Vithal often got drunk, and was taken into police custody. He contracted debts. For several days he would not come to the house at all. He would take away things from the house. Bhimrao tried to turn Vithal out of the house. Kashibai managed the house. The witness first saw Kashibai in 1900. Bhimrao had great confidence in the plaintiff, and he was sure the plaintiff would preserve his estate. Luxmon, the second defendant had luxurious habits. Three days before his death the witness, his partner Mr. Divan, Dr. Rao, Dr. Gore, and Dr. Kothare were present in the room of the deceased. They then tried to get the deceased to execute the engrossment which had been prepared; but the deceased did not execute it. The witness believed that the deceased was hardly then in a condition to understand what was read out to him The witness was sure that Kashibai did not then come into the doorway and say "Let the matter be postponed for 8 days."

He had nothing to do with bringing about the will of 1910. Bhimrao was not agreeable to more liberal provision being made for Vithal and Luxmon and the daughters. His reply to the witness was that he knew his children better than the witness. During his last illness he was in bed for over a month and he was repeatedly asked by the witness to make the alterations but he would not agree. If the witness had been satisfied that Bhimrao understood the provisions of the proposed will which were read out to him the witness would have been glad to see Bhimrao execute it. If Bhimrao had executed the proposed will he would have thought his estimate of Bhimrao's condition wrong. Kashibai used to be in Bhimrao's room but she did not nurse him. To Court.—He was not prepared to say that Kashibai was in the position of a mistress to Bhimrao. The first time he knew this was when the affidavit was made in the beginning of the year. He never had occasion to talk with Bhimrao about Kashibai. Bhimrao was dissatisfied with Luxmon because Luxmon was stupid, used to abuse Bhimrao, and was entirely in the hands of his wife.. And all Bhimrao's efforts to educate Luxmon had failed. Luxmon did not attend to Bhimrao's financial matters. The clause in the will making him the supervisor was put into the will at Bhimrao's insistence. There was no entry in the witness's diary with regard to what happened at Bhimrao's house when they made the attempt to make Bhimrao execute the proposed will.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mirza the witness stated that he never believed the will of 1910 to have been cancelled. Vithal served as a clerk in his office for a few months and during that time he had no reason to complain of Vithal's conduct.

Mr. Setalvad then stated to the Court that he had given Mr. Daftary's evidence to prove that the will propounded was the last will and testament of Bhimrao. The burden of proving undue influence lay on other side. He would ask for leave to call evidence later in rebuttal if necessary.

Mr. Davar then shortly opened the case on behalf of the first defendant Luxman and called evidence.

Gajrabai, the wife of Vithal, deposed in examination in chief that Kashibai was the mistress of Bhimrao. Kashibai managed the whole house and she set Bhimrao against his daughters-in-law. Vithal used to drink a little. Bhimrao used to abuse Vithal at the instigation of Kashibai Kashibai used to supply money to Vithal for drink so that he may invite the bad opinion of Bhimrao. There were no quarrels between Luxman and Bhimrao.

At this stage the hearing was adjourned.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Daftary, Ferreira and Divan

Attorneys for the defendants: Tyabji, Nyhyabhai and Co., Mirza, Mirza and Mangaldas.

CAN A CONSENT DECREE BE SET ASIDE?

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

T. N. MALVI V. ABDULALI HAKIMJI PAGDWALA & OTHERS.

This suit was heard and decided by Mr. Justice Beaman who on the 8th Jan. 1914 passed an ex-parte decree against the first defendant Pagdiwala and as regards the second defendant Nusservanjee Rustomjee Mistry a decree was taken by consent and also a decretal order of reference to arbitration was made by consent. The ex-parte decree against the first defendant was set aside on the 15th June 1914 by Mr. Justice Davar. The second defendant Mistry had now given notice of motion calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why the said consent decree and the decretal order of reference passed against him on the 8th Jan. should not be set aside also.

The notice came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Beaman yesterday morning

Mr. Talyarkhan appeared in support of the notice.

Mr. Kanga appeared for the plaintiff to show cause.

His Lordship in discharging the notice with costs said:—

"This is a notice of motion by one of the parties to the suit to have a consent decree and a decretal order of reference passed against him set aside. The other defendant was not present at the hearing and a decree was passed against him ex-parte. Thereupon the 2nd defendant moved before Mr. Justice Davar to have the consent decree set aside and Mr. Justice Davar referred him to this Court. It is contended that the case comes within the proviso to rule 13 order 9 of the Civil Procedure Code. It is however, perfectly clear that it does not. That order has no application whatever to a consent decree entered into by a party. Its plain meaning is that when an ex-parte decree is passed against more than one defendant. If it is set aside against one then "where the decree is of such a nature that it cannot be set aside against such defendant only it may be set aside as against all or any of the other defendants."

This is altogether a different case. There was no ex-parte decree against the second defendant. He was present and might have fought out the suit in the usual way. He however, consented to refer the suit to arbitration.

It is now settled law so far as this Court is concerned that a consent decree cannot be set aside on motion. That position cannot be attacked in this Court unless the case decided by me and reported in 13 Bombay Law Reporter p. 573 (Advocate-General v. Jardunjee) is overruled by higher authority. Under the circumstances, I am of opinion that this motion cannot succeed," "because the Court has no jurisdiction to entertain it."

APPELLATE SIDE.

DHATURA POISONING.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

KASHI V. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. C. Dutt, Sessions Judge of Dhulia, who, disagreeing with both the assessors, found the accused guilty under section 328 of the Indian Penal Code with having caused *dhatura* poison to be taken by her father-in-law and his three children with intent to cause hurt; and sentenced her to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The story for the prosecution was that the accused was not on good terms with her father-in-law, and so she was living separate with her husband Sadhu. Before this separation they were always having animated quarrels, and Luxman's family and Sadhu's had not been on visiting terms. One day the accused Kasi came with some sweets and offered them to one of the sons of Laxman who refused them. On another occasion Kashi prepared some "Vadyas" (a sort of fritters) and gave them to one Awdi, who was Laxman's sister's daughter, and asked her to take them to her father-in-law. Awdi did so; and Laxman and his three children ate "Vadyas" during their meal. Soon after the meal, the sons of Laxman exhibited symptoms of poisoning. The people of the village collected, and the police were sent for. The Sub-Inspector came with the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, who prescribed emetics to the patients, and they all recovered by the next day. The police had at once seized the remnants of dinner in Laxman's house, and sent them to the Chemical Analyser, who detected *dhatura* in the food. The Sub-Inspector in the meantime had learnt that the "Vadyas" had came from Kashi. She was arrested, and put on trial before the Sessions Judge.

The accused denied having cooked or given any "Vadyas" on the day in question. She asserted her innocence.

Their Lordships, in acquitting the accused, observed that practically the case rested on the evidence of Awdi. There was nothing to show that Kashi made the "Vadyas" and handed them to Awdi with the object of getting Laxman and his three children to partake of them, and thus have them poisoned. The evidence for the prosecution was in no way convincing.

Mr. Bhide appeared on behalf of the accused.

The Government pleader represented the Crown.

WORKMAN'S BREACH OF CONTRACT ACT.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

THE KING-EMPEROR *v.* GOVIND SADHU MOLI.

This was a reference made by Mr. K. B. Wasudeo, Additional Sessions Judge of Thana, in connection with an order passed under the Workman's Breach of Contract Act of 1859.

Vishwanath Narhar Datar, a contractor on the G. I. P. Railway at Karjat, presented a complainant before the First Class Magistrate, in which he charged Govind Moli with breach of contract. He had advanced Rs. 30 to Govind on the understanding that he would work for him in connection with a blasting contract at the rate of nine annas a day. Govind worked for one day, and the next day he was absent and went to work with another contractor. The complainant prayed that Govind might be arrested and brought to the Court and ordered to work until he had repaid the advanced money.

The Magistrate ordered that Govind should work for the complainant from the next day until he had paid back the whole advance.

The Sessions Judge, in making this reference pointed out that the Magistrate's order was illegal. The money advanced was an ordinary loan to be recovered from the wages. There had been a deliberate attempt to gain an undue advantage from the special provisions of the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act, which was not applicable to the present case.

Their Lordships were of opinion that the Magistrate had wrongly applied the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act, as there was no evidence that there had been any contract between the employer and the employee. Their Lordships accordingly set aside the order passed by the Magistrate.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE LIBRARY.

TO BE ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY.

A meeting of the representatives of Co-operative Societies and a few leading co-operators was held on Wednesday the 30th September at the office of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., to consider the advisability of establishing a Central Co-operative Library in Bombay. Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I. C. S., the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency took the chair.

At the outset Mr. G. K. Devadhar of the Servants of India Society made a brief statement about the object of the meeting and the urgent need for a library of literature on co-operation in all its aspects. Such an institution, he stated, would be of special value to those who were engaged in the organization of different types of societies in the Presidency. He emphasised the fact that co-operation was an international movement and that if their efforts in this country were to have the best chances of securing the success they deserved, it was essential that those engaged in the task of organizing societies and supervising their administration should bear in mind this international aspect. By keeping in touch with the development by co-operation in other countries they should try to profit by the experience this study gave them. He suggested that the Library when started should be located at the Home of the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road.

On the motion of Mr. C. V. Mehta, seconded by Mr. K. Chitale of Ahmednagar, it was resolved that a Library to be called the Central Co-operative Library be established in Bombay. Mr. J. P. Lakhia of Ahmedabad proposed and Rao Saheb Naik of Belgaum seconded the resolution that the collection of funds for the establishment of the Library and its movement should be entrusted to a Committee consisting of :—

(1) The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas (Chairman), (2) Prof. O. V. Muller, (3) Rao Saheb S. S. Talmaki, Bombay, (4) Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Bombay, (5) Mr. G. K. Chitale Ahmednagar, (6) Mr. R. M. Sane, Barsi. (7) Rao Saheb A. U. Malji, Broach, (8) The Auditor, Co-operative Societies, Bombay, (9) Mr. V. L. Mehta, Bombay, (10) Mr. N. M. Joshi, Bombay.

On the proposal of Rao Saheb S. S. Talmaki, supported by Mr. K. S. Gore, Auditor, Co-operative Societies, it was decided to authorize the Committee to frame the rules for the management of the Library. The scale of fees for the membership of the Library was fixed at Rs. 3 for individual members and Rs. 5 for Co-operative Societies as proposed by Mr. R. M. Sane of Barsi, supported by Rao Saheb A. U. Malji of Broach.

At the suggestion of the Chairman, it was decided that the Library should adopt as one of its primary duties the encouragement of the publication of literature in the vernaculars on all aspects of co-operation. A vote of thanks to the Chairman proposed by the Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas terminated the proceedings.

INSOLVENT'S SPECULATIONS

INTERESTING EVIDENCE.

"THE THIRTY CLUB."

Before Mr R. B. Patel Chief Clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, the public examination of the insolvent Cooverji Naoroji Gamadia, who filed his petition on 7th May 1914 and whose total liabilities amounted to Rs. 42,000, was finished after two previous hearings yesterday evening. The following is a very brief summary of very interesting evidence given by the insolvent in his public examination at the first two hearings held on the 25th August and 30th September. The further evidence given in his public examination held yesterday will appear in a later issue.

Mr. R. D. Wadia appeared for Meherji Pestonji Bonesetter.

Mr. Tarachand for Merwanji Pestonji Hakimji.

Mr. Billimoria of Pestonji Rustim Kolah & Co., for Naserwanji P. Cooper.

The insolvent Cooverji Naoroji Gamadia appeared in person.

The Official Assignee also appeared in person.

In his cross-examination by Mr. Wadia, Cooverji Naoroji Gamadia said that he was the son of Mr. Naoroji Gamadia. He did not know whether he was a very wealthy man. He resided with his father. He had studied up to the Previous Examination and passed it. In his cross-examination by the Official Assignee he said that he was an apprentice in a mill. He did not earn anything. He began speculation about three years ago. He had about Rs. 1,000 of his own when he began this speculation.

LOST RS. 20,000 IN THREE YEARS.

In three years he lost about Rs. 20,000 in speculation. Some six months after he began speculation, his capital disappeared. He still continued speculating because his brokers held out hopes that he would make money. He himself thought that he would be successful. He never kept any books of account. He did not speculate on a big scale and had never paid more than Rs. 3,500 as losses in a single month. His affairs became so complicated that he could not keep any books of account. He had no property and never had any property either moveable or immoveable. About 2 or 3 months before his insolvency he paid Rs. 1,000 to Khumaji Gajaji & Co; and about 6 or 7 months before his insolvency he paid Rs. 3,000 to Naserwanji Pestonji Cooper. Those were the last payments he made to the creditors. He had no outstandings. In continuation of his cross-examination by Mr. Wadia he said that he resided with his father at present and had been staying with him all along. He never attended his father's office. He was 27 years of age. Before he started speculation he was doing nothing. He left college about four years ago and had an account in the National Financing and Commission Corporation. There was nothing at present to his credit in the Bank. When he closed his account, 6 or 8 months ago, he destroyed the counterfoil cheque book. Barring Rs. 1,000 of his own, he speculated entirely on borrowed monies. He speculated in Government Paper and Shares. At a time he speculated to the extent of Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 70,000. He began speculation in 1911. The debts shown in the schedule were 3 years old and some of them were 1 year old. They were mostly of 1913 and 1914 because he renewed his old notes. It was not true that when he borrowed monies he told his creditors that he was doing this speculation with his father's permission and knowledge. Besides the debts shown in his schedule, he was not indebted to anyone else. (The insolvent was shown a pro-note dated 5th January 1913). He said that the note was in his handwriting, but he did not receive any consideration for it. He did not know of its existence. His explanation about this note was that he borrowed Rs. 2,000 from Merwanji P. Hakimji, Merwanji P. Bonesetter had executed the pro-note along with him. Bonesetter then asked him to pass in his favour a pro-note for Rs. 5,000, as security and he passed a note for Rs. 5,000.

RS. 5,000 NOTE GOES ASTRAY.

He asked for the return of that note when Bonesetter told him that he had destroyed it. With reference to another pro-note which the insolvent was shown he said that he must have antedated the first pro-note, at Meherji's suggestion, because he was under his thumb. He was under his thumb because Meherji said that if he did not pay up Hakimji Rs. 1,000 he would expose him. He did see Meherji after filing his petition. He thought it his duty to inform Meherji of the fact as he had signed a pro-note with him indebted to Hakimji. He passed the first note as Meherji wanted him to sign it, and because it was through Meherji's influence that Hakimji had lent him another Rs. 1,000. Therefore Meherji wanted Ex. No. 1 as a penalty note. His father came to know of his indebtedness a short time before he filed his petition. It was not true that he told Meherji that his father would settle all his debts in insolvency. He asked his father to help him in his indebtedness. He was still ignorant of his father's wealth. He (insolvent) was absolutely without money. He knew the Thirty Club, which was situate at Grant Road. He was a member of that club. He visited it usually in the evening and not midnight. He knew the games of "Bank" and "Brag." He did play them sometimes. He did bet, but for very small amounts. He did not lose heavily at these two games at the Thirty Club. At the time he became a member of that Club, he was heavily indebted. He did not know Beatty, the betting man and book-maker. He had no transactions with him. He began betting on the race-course in 1912. Sometimes he lost a little and sometimes gained a little. By "a little" he meant Rs. 20 at the most He backed with the creditors' money as well as with his father's money. His father gave him Rs. 50 at a time and allowed him to do whatever he liked with it. His father now gave him Rs. 5 or so per month.

HEARD OF "LUMINATION."

He had heard of "Lumination" but he did not back that horse heavily. He did not back any horses at Calcutta. He did not back horses that ran in England by telegram through Beatty. He had not lost Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 at a time in horse racing. He received various notices from his creditors. It was not true that after receiving the two notices he begged of Bhedwar to "samjav" Meherji. He did not approach Bhedwar to "samjav" any of his creditors.

His father owned some ginning and pressing factories. He was also a director of many joint stock companies. He was also a Port Trustee. He did not know whether the Trustees of the Port were very wealthy men or not. He sometimes lived in his father's town house in the Fort. During the three years since he left college, his father paid him from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 in all as pocket money. He started speculation in 1911. His first speculation was 10 Fazal Mill shares bought for the next monthly *Vayada*. That transaction resulted in a loss of about Rs. 200. He borrowed monies from a Marwari. He continued borrowing monies from different people.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 5TH OF OCTOBER, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.

For Consent Decree.

445-14—Captain and V, Asha Bibi v Mahomed Alli Madari and ors, Rustomji and Ginwalla.

For Decree in Terms of Award.

1014-11—Mulla and Mulla, Sallebhai Mahomedalli and anr v Abdul Kayum Abdul Hassem Mamjiwalla, Mulla and Mulla, Moti and D, Jeh G and B.

1011-11—Motichand and D, Abdul Kayum Abdul Hoosein Mamajiwalla v Bai Sakinabai widow and anr.

353-09—Motichand and D, Abdul Kayum Abdul Hoosein Mamajiwalla v Abdullabhai Sarafalli Varawala and ors, Mulla and Mulla.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Testamentary Suit.

6-14—Daphtary F and D, Gajanan Bhimrao v Luxuman Bhimrao and anr, Tyabjee D and Co, Mirza M and M, Part Heard.

Long Causes.

O S 620-13—Unwalla P and P, Jijibhai Sorabji Dubash and anr v The Hon'ble The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay and ors. Dastur and Co, Wadia G and Co, Pestonji R K and Co, Khambatta and Co, Unwalla P and P, Ardeshir H D and Co. Part heard, 28-3-14.

655-12—Bhai. K & G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Ahirchand v. Prof. Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar & ors. Bick. M. R. & Co. 3-8-14 Part Heard, Tyabji Dr. C. A. Payne & Co.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's Report.

576-13—Captain and V, Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v Bai Hirabai, Khund L and M.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

5-14—Sm B. & Co. Bai Kashi widow Nanashanker Mahashanker & anr. Jain. R & D.

13-14—Purmanand & Co. Purshotam Gopaldas Ghadially v. Krishnabai widow & anr. Manu. H & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

961-13—Edgelow G W and Co, Mulji Cursondas v. Madhowji Thakersey and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

437-14—Little and Co, The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v Keshrichand Rupchand, Edgelow G W and Co.

1029-13—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Benkuverbai and ors Madhowji K and C, Mirza M and M.

372-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Esmail v Mahomed Haji Ismail, Mans H M and Co.

449-12—Payne and Co, Dady Nasserwanji Dady and ors v Heerji Ardeshir Dady and ors, Patell and Ez, Dastur and Co.

507-14—Khunderao L and M, Khumaji Gugaji and Co a firm v Dayabhai Chotalal and anr, C P D'Cunha.

1180-13—Wadia G and Co. Sakinabai widow v. Bai Kazbai widow and ors, Shroff D and D.

371-14—Jehangir M and S, Bachibai widow v Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and anr, Pestonji R K and Co, Jehangir S M and H.

579-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Harivallabhdas Bechardas and anr v Manoher Virji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman
In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

972-13—Payne and Co, Fazalbhoy Alloo Mooraj v Jethalal Maganlal, Mulji and Tha.

494-13—Madh K and C, Khimji Vassanji and anr v Narsi Dhanji and ors, Bhimji and Co, As Part Heard, 26-9-14.

284-14—Tyabji D and Co, Gulamali Mahomed Sajan v Mahomed Cassum Dharamsey and ors, Captain and V, Jeh M and S, Little and Co.

871-14—Captain and V, Jafferbhai Dattoo v Gulam Alli Mahomed Sajan and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

411-14—Surajmal and Co, Rukhmanibai v Radhabai widow and anr, Edgelow G W and Co.

220-14—In Person, Mahomed Husein Tharia Topan v Nanalal Parbhuram, Mulji and Tha.

152-14—Vachha and Co, Merwanji Rustomji Mody v Anandrao Vishwanath Jayakar and anr, Little and Co.

233-13—Little and Co, Pranlal Kahandas v Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal and ors, Bhai K and G, Mulji and Tha.

1058-13—Khand L and M, Nagardas Laldas Shroff and ors v. Rustomji Pestonji Oomrigar and Co a firm and ors, Jeh S M and H, Sm B and Co, M B Chothia, Matu J and M, Mulla and Mulla.

461-14—Surajmal and Co, Jethalal Fulchand (insolvent) was absolutely without money. He knew the Thirty Club, which was situate at Grant Road. He was a member of that club. He visited it usually in the evening and not midnight. He knew the games of "Bank" and "Brag." He did play them sometimes. He did bet, but for very small amounts. He did not lose heavily at these two games at the Thirty Club. At the time he became a member of that Club, he was heavily indebted. He did not know Beatty, the betting man and book-maker. He had no transactions with him. He began betting on the race-course in 1912. Sometimes he lost a little and sometimes gained a little. By "a little" he meant Rs. 20 at the most

221-14—Daph F and D, Haridas Narranji and anr v Khunji Purshotam and ors, Little and Co.

1070-13—Nadirshaw and D, Narsey Dharamsey v Navivahu widow and anr, Madhowji K and Ch. For Postponement, Jehangir G and B.

209-14—Jehangir G and B, Ladkabai widow v Navivahu widow and ors, Madhowji K and Ch. For Postponement, Nadirshaw and D.

446-14—Daph F and D, Bai Jadav alias Bai Mane widow v. Sunderji Devchand and anr, Smetham B and Co.

492-13—In Person, Haribux Bilasrai and ors v Ramgopal and anr, Payne and Co.

102-13—Malvi H M and E, Tribhowandas Narrandas Malvi v Abdullaily Hakimji Pagdiwalla and ors, Vachha and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod
In the Division Court No. 43.

For Decree Absoluta.

435-13—Matu J and M, Abdul Kadar Haji Esmail Gul Mahomed v Jugjivan Raisey Mulla and Mulla, For Postponement.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Cause.

304-14—Mehta D and L, Kuppa Dolla and Co a firm v Parwatibai widow and anr, Malvi H M and R, Part Heard.

Commercial Cause.

296-14—Motichand and D, Vasanji Damodar v Kesavji Dewkaran and ors, Rustomji and Ginwalla, Kanga and S.

Long Causes.

440-14—Patell and Ez, Tribhowandas Himatlal v Pulee and Co a firm, Shroff D and D.

315-14—Daph F and D, Stephen Antony Lawrence Pereira and anr v Annie Pulcheria D'Souza, J A Vallis.

320-14—Nanu H and Co, Abba Abdulla and anr v Ayeshabai widow, Sm B and Co.

393-14—Unwalla P and P, Merwanji Rustomji Dadina v Bapuji Cawasji Khodaiji, Dubash and Co.

343-14—Hiralal and Co, J Sandars Slater v Bai Rewa widow and anr, Manecklal and Co.

364-14—Jeh S M and H, Noor Mahomed Fazalbhoy v Cassumbhoy Thavar and ors, Payne and Co, Pest R K and Co.

385-14—Bhai K and G, Kasturbai widow v Rambai widow, Tyabji D and Co.

182-14—Edg G W and Co, Bhaichand Kalyanchand v Abdul Latif Haji Sumar and ors, Ty D and Co, Daph F and D, Moti and D, For Postponement.

272-14—Matu J and M, Madhowji Ramji and ors v Bai Bhikaiji widow, Jehangir S M and H.

87-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Yamnabai widow v Mangesh Balcrishna Rao and anr, Bicknell M R and Co.

203-14—Mulla and Mulla, Esmail Ebrahim Haji Cassum v Ahmed Haji Usuf and ors, Crawford B and Co.

323-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Goolbai v Ardeshir Lowji Sethna and anr, Little and Co.

462-14—Patell and Edz, Raghunath Premji v Ahmed N Fatehally and anr, Crawford B and Co.

501-14—Jeh S M and H, Krishnarao Waman Bhat v Syed Ebrahim alias Ebu and ors, Sabnis and G, Moti and D, Jeh S M and H, Mulla and M.

1032-10—Wadia G and Co, Harrivallabhdas Kashidas v Kanayalal Jeynarayen and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

S C Ct 195 8013-13—Mulla and Mulla, Hormusji Hirjibhai Wadia and ors v Kadia Khima Karson and anr, Judah and S.

94-13—Malvi H M and R, Bhikchand Gordhandas v Govindprasad Jeynarayen and anr, Vachha and Co.

793-13—Dastur and Co, Ebrahim Haji Mahomed Killedar and ors v The Secretary of State for India in Council.

167-13—Malvi H M and R, Messrs Shivramal Shivdayal a firm v Kandanmal Indermal and ors, Captain and V.

26-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, The Central India Spg and Wvg Mfg Co Ld v The Madhowji Dharamsey Mfg Co Ld, Little and Co.

1038-13—Mehta D and L, Kuppa Dolla and Co a firm v Parvatibai widow and anr, Malvi H M and R.

S C Ct 263/10102-14—Surajmal and Co, Mukri Magdum Mulla v Abdulla Hassudin Sergar, Mulla and Mulla.

981-13—Khand L and M, in Person, Vithoba Gopal Andulkar and ors v Sakharam Dunoba Bagve, Manecklal and Co.

219-14—In person, Lady Janba widow v Kanalal Parbhuram, Mulji and Th.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. J. Maynard I.C.S., becomes additional member, Imperial Legislative Council, vice Mr. Diack resigned.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. Mr. R. H. Clark resumed charge of office on the 2nd October.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major Scott I.M.S., Presidency Surgeon, Baghdad, holds current duties of office of the Political Resident, Turkish Arabia.

Mr. E. V. Gabriel I.C.S., is placed on special duty under A. C. C. Rajputana.

Major Franklin I.M.S., is posted as Agency Surgeon, Southern States, Central India.

The list of the vessels detained in the British ports or captured at sea during the war is published.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that in the calendar year 1915 not more than 100,080 certified chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale, and not more than 840 chests in each month of the year. All chests will be of Benares opium. The Government reserves to itself the right to alter the quantity and class of opium to be offered for sale in each month. No reduction in the quantities to be sold, however, will be made without three months' previous notice.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. D. W. Aikman officiates as Chief Engineer, Burma.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captain A. A. Tod, Rifle Brigade, resigns his appointment as A.D.C., to the Viceroy on being retained by the War Office.

Major Pierce. 102nd Grenadiers-Pioneers to be Lieutenant Colonel.

The following officers are awarded good service pension of £100 per annum:—Surgeon General Grainger I.M.S., vice Colonel Campbell I.M.S., retired. Major General Aylmer, vice Lieutenant General Brownlow, deceased Surgeon General Harris I. M. S., vice Surgeon General Crofts retired.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. Gordon, Judges, Jameson, Lister, Jackson and Salusbury-Trelawny are appointed Assistant Engineers, State Railways.

Messrs. Sullen and Mclean, Executive Engineers, Mr. Reilly, Assistant Engineer and Mr. Hawkes, District Traffic Superintendent, are transferred to Indo-Burma Connection Survey.

A detailed survey has been sanctioned of a railway on 5 feet 6 inches guage from Shahdara to Narowal on the N. W. Railway.

The Hon. Mr. Maynard, acting Financial Commissioner, Punjab, will represent the Punjab, this season in the Imperial Council. Mr. Maynard will resign his seat in the Local Council.

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THE GOD OF BLOOD AND IRON.

WHAT IS AT STAKE.

The following article by Mr. A. G. Gardinerappears in the "Daily News and Leader."

I had never thought that a time would come when I should look on the soldier's uniform with envy and when my one grievance against the year of my birth would be that it forbade me to join the throng outside the recruiting office. But, then, I never thought that this fair earth would become a hell, that a time would come when to awake in the golden light of September mornings would be to awake to a sense of universal desolation and death that darkens the sun and makes the peaceful routine of other days seem almost unbearable. The sunshine that floods the quiet English countryside as I write floods too poor, stricken Belgium and the fair land of France, floods the ravaged towns and the burning villages and the trampled cornfields where the dead lie more thick than the sheaves of corn.

Heapy dead! It is not they who make it so hard to sit idle. The soldier has his compensations. There is joy in battle and peace in death; but think of the old and the young, the women and the helpless fleeing before this unimaginable horror, cowering in cellar, starving in woods, their homes a heap of ashes, their husbands and fathers and brothers gone they know not where, and every moment an age of nameless fear. I see in that scene described in these columns on Thursday by Mr. Philip all this vast tragedy summed up in one pitiful picture—the three fearful peasants digging the hurried grave of the woman whom they had found with a bullet wound in her head. They did not know her name or whence she had fled or what was her tragic story. All that they knew was that they had found her, like so many more, dead in the red wake of the tempest. See in her the image of Belgium, the image of France, and we have some measure of this immeasurable woe.

"THERE ARE NO WORDS."

Or take those scenes described in "The Times" of the same day by Mr. A. J. Dawe. He and his friend are captured by a German troop which is on its way to destroy the village of Steen-Ocker:

We turned off into the main street of the village and were made to hold up our hands and taken to the far end of the street. Here we were covered by a couple of soldiers armed with revolvers. Close to us in the middle of the road was stationed a Maxim gun ready to mow down the inhabitants if they resisted the burning of the village. For three terrible hours we had to stand there watching the destruction that began at the other end of the street. The men who were guarding us told us that from certain houses shots had been fired by the civilians during the morning upon a passing German troop and that several Uhlans had been killed.

They began upon the houses from which the shots were supposed to have been fired. These houses were soon splitting with fire and shooting up great flames. Here and there the fire soon spread along the whole street. The women and children were herded together and set aside. We heard the quick sounds of rifle shots as the escaping civilians were picked off.

He is released and reaches the city which was once Louvain—that name that will be branded on the brow of Germany for ever:

Burning houses were every moment falling into the roads; shooting was still going on. The dead and dying, burnt and burning, lay on all sides. Over some the Germans had placed sacks. I saw about half a dozen women and children. In one street I saw two little children walking hand in hand over the bodies of the dead men. I have no words to describe these things.

No, there are no words for these things. They strike deeper than words, deeper even than tears—strike to that ultimate indignation that has no relief except the relief of action. If the Kaiser and his army should come to disaster, and have to flee, beaten, through the land they have ravaged, they will pay a dreadful reckoning.

THE HORRORS AND THEIR MEANING.

Do not let us exaggerate. Do not let us suppose that war can ever be free from horrors. It was not so even in the most civilised, the most generous, the most noble war that was ever waged—the Civil War in the United States. It is not likely to be so in the war which the Russians are waging in East Prussia. The methods of the Cossacks have made their name a terror in Germany, and it is one of the incredible phases of the Kaiser's lapse into barbarism that he should deliberately have invited the Russians to avenge the Belgians on his own people.

No, war is always by its nature horrible, but there is something in the story of Belgium that gives it a character of its own. It is something that we must probe if we would understand all that is meant by this war and all that is at stake in it. The Kaiser has taken Attila and his Huns as his model. But these horrors are not the work of real Huns. Attila did not talk of culture or call himself "the Scourge of God." He was a rapacious barbarian and did not affect to be anything else. But Belgium has been desolated, in cold blood, on calculated principles, by a nation of philosophers and intellectuals. It has been butchered and outraged not from lust or revenge or even from cruelty. It has been butchered on a nicely considered theory and according to the doctrines of a stern faith.

A SPIRITUAL CONFLICT.

And it is that faith with which we are concerned. For behind all the apparent and even real motives of the war—dynastic, commercial, racial, and so on—there is a profoundly spiritual motive. It is a conflict, not so much of nations as of ideals, not of kings but of religions. It will decide whether our civilisation is to rest on a material foundation or a moral foundation, whether it is to be governed by the calculations of the head or the intuitions of the soul, whether it is to be in its essence a spiritual or a mechanical force.

In claiming that in this conflict of ideals it is we who have our faces turned towards the light, it is not suggested that we are free from the idolatry of Force. The astonishing triumph of the mind over matter in the last two decades has left its mark deep on this country. The loosening of the foundations of faith has been accompanied, perhaps hastened, by a material mastery of the forces of nature that was undreamed of a generation ago. We have learned to sail the sky and to send engines of death through the depths of the sea; we have chained the lightnings and made the pulses of the air the invisible messengers of our will; we have invented guns that carry death for twenty miles and explosives more terrible than any thunderbolt. All this growth of material power has been unchecked by an equivalent growth of moral power or social conscience, and the result is a certain tyrannous exploitation of self based largely on the possession of material power. The Prussian spirit is not confined to Prussia. It is everywhere. That, and not the German people, is the ultimate enemy. The road-hog, who uses that hideous, bullying horn that sounds like a brutal curse on everything that impedes his path, is the symbol of the Prussian spirit in our midst.

THE ENGLISH METHOD.

But we have not made brute Force a national idol, sustained by a philosophy and worshipped as a new religion. We may still broadly claim that wherever we have gone we have carried the spirit of freedom and the authority of the moral law. We tried the mailed fist once across the Atlantic and lost the United States and we have never tried it again. The Liberal faith saved Canada 70 years ago and it has saved the British Empire throughout. That is why Australia and Canada are sending their legions to us in our need—not grudgingly or of necessity, but cheerful givers. "The father has sent his son to me; I'll send my son to him." That is why even Mr. Tilak, the leader of the extremists in India who has spent years in prison for his political propaganda, is at this moment opposing all internal dissension in India. If we want an authentic expression of the English spirit we have it in that memorable concession of self-government to South Africa which was so fiercely opposed by our own Prussians under Lord Milner. Does anyone doubt the wisdom of that measure today? Contrast that episode with the story of Alsace and the incident of Zabern and we shall have some understanding of what is at stake.

THE IDOL.

Now the case is otherwise with Germany. In saying this do not let us forget to be just. After all, we are what our circumstances make us.

Time and the ocean and some guiding star.

In high cabal have made us what we are.

We had the good fortune to inherit an island, with the inviolate seas for a defence and the free ocean as a pathway to all the world. Liberalism had a chance on such a soil. The Germans had the bad fortune to be cast in the midst of Europe, with Slavs to the East and Latins to the South and West. They lived with fear and survived by fighting.

And the weapon that had given them freedom became the idol of their worship. They fell, in a national sense, under the spell of a monster who has made all their wonderful genius and their fine character subservient to his will. The doctrine of Force by which they had "hacked their way through" became their gospel. Prussia imposed it on the rest of Germany. Treitschke, the prophet of the cult, preached it as ruthlessly against the inferior German States before the Federation as afterwards he preached it against other Powers. It ceased to be a means of defence and became the expression of the national spirit. Nietzsche, with his repudiation of Christianity and its "slave morality," and his hideous exaltation of the superman and the "master morality" of brute force, gave the sanction of genius to the new religion and Bernhardi has stated the doctrine of purgation by war and the righteousness of unprovoked wars with the cold abstractness of a college don.

FEAR AND FORCE.

The German people accepted the gospel as a necessity of their existence. They are of our own stock and in our land would have developed on our lines. But their position has placed them under the heel of militarism and at the mercy of the despotism that they hate but have been unable to destroy. The sense of enveloping danger, above all the sense of the vastness of the shadow of Russia have made them prisoners of the system that is the creation of the Prussian aristocracy and the cold-blooded philosophers of Might.

Perhaps they might have broken the enchantment if they had not been surrounded by fear. There is a striking passage in the White Book that shows that in those thrilling days that preceded the war Sir Edward Grey felt that that fear was not baseless—the passage in which he undertook, if peace was preserved, to work for an arrangement which would secure Germany against any menace of hostile action by Russia, France, or ourselves. It is worth thinking about that passage and the light it throws on the past. I mention this because much that I am writting here may seem like a recantation. It is not. The war came out of the spirit of fear as well as the doctrine of Force.

BLOOD AND IRON.

But it is with the latter that we now have to deal. It perverted all the energies of Germany to one terrific purpose—the purpose of making itself terrible in war. Its civil liberties were crushed under the heel of an insolent caste. Its astonishing genius for organisation became the instrument for military efficiency, and Bismarck's schemes of State Socialism were all governed by the twin purpose of making the people subservient at home and feared abroad. Even the nationalisation of the railways, admirable though its results have been, was designed not as a measure of social amelioration, but as a measure of military necessity. Every ingenuity of the science of destruction has been developed with absorbing energy and no consideration of pity or humanity has been allowed to interfere with the decrees of the god of Blood and iron. That deity has no bowels of compassion. He grinds the small nations he has undertaken to protect under his iron heel and talks of a sacred treaty as "a scrap of paper." He strews the seas with his engines of death regardless of what disaster they may bring to the innocent. He flings his bombs from the sky upon the sleeping city, scornful of women and children. He burns towns and villages and slaughters the odd and the weak, not in anger or in lust, but according to an iron rule. He is merciless even with his own. He bings them in close formation on certain death. They must back their way through or die. "Better to lose an army corps than change a plan." It is all Force. Force, Force, soulless and cruel and barbaric. It is divorced from all moral considerations, from mercy, from justice, from pity. It is an idol of iron that stands today in a sea of blood.

THE PEARL AND THE PRICE.

It is this idol which Europe has to break. Until it is broken to dust there can be no peace in this world. We cannot live under the sanction of Attila and his Huns and the clank of the sword of Zabern. This Europe that, only a few short weeks ago seemed so secure and happy, has grown up out of the darkness of the ages through suffering and sacrifice. Its spirit has been moulded by prophets and sages and inspired by poets and martyrs. It has sought in liberty and the moral governance of things the pearl of price, having which it is rich beyond measure, and without which life itself would be worthless. It is not going to sacrifice all that it has won, to turn its back upon the light towards which it has travelled and will travel, at the bidding of the Prussian drill sergeant. Whether the task takes months or years we need not fear the result, for we fight a battle that can never be lost. It is the battle of the spiritual forces of this world against the material forces and in the end the victory is never with the powers of darkness. The rule of Might may triumph for a season, but the rule of Right must win in the end, for there can be no end without its victory. And in destroying the idol we shall not only liberate Germany from its evil genius, but we shall drive out that genius from other lands where the example of Prussia has given it root. Humanity is going to pay a great price, but it will not pay it in vain. The price is its blood, but the reward is its liberty and a larger and nobler life.

That is why I find myself watching the soldier in his uniform with envy.

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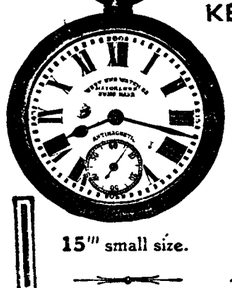

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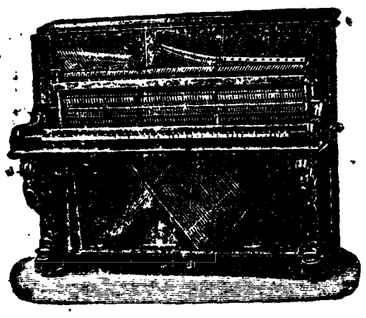

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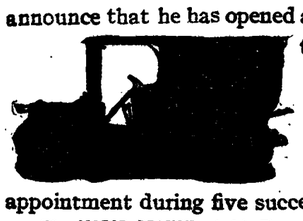

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